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1866/67

ANNUAL REPORT
AND
TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
PLYMOUTH INSTITUTION
AND
Devon and Cornwall
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

VOLUME II. PART II.
1866-7.

PLYMOUTH:

ISAIAH W. N. KEYS, 52, BEDFORD STREET.
1867.

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SECRETARIES' REPORT.

1866-7.

IN presenting their Annual Report, your Secretaries have to state that the following Lectures have been delivered during the session just ended:—

1866.

Oct.	4.	Inaugural Address	THE PRESIDENT.
„	11.	The Relation of the Flint Imple- ments of Devon and Cornwall to History	MR. C. SPENCE BATE, F.R.S.
„	18.	The Philosophy of Music	„ H. WHITEFORD.
„	25.	England without a Parliament ..	„ SPRY.
Nov.	1.	Belief Psychologically Considered	REV. J. M. CHARLTON, M.A.
„	8.	The Atlantic Telegraph	MR. J. N. HEARDER.
„	15.	Our Mother Tongue: the Celtic Element	REV. F. E. ANTHONY, M.A.
„	22.	The Correlation of Teeth in the Mammalia	MR. F. H. BALKWILL.
„	29.	Good and Bad Building	„ W. GAGE TWEEDY, M.A.
Dec.	6.	Electro-Magnetism	„ J. N. HEARDER.
„	13.	Self-Education	REV. W. S. LACH SZYRMA, M.A.
„	20.	Cyclones	MR. T. W. COFFIN.

1867.

Jan.	3.	Conversazione	
„	10.	Andrew Marvell	„ A. ROOKER.

1867.

Jan.	17.	The Cornish Nationality.....	REV. W. S. LACH SZYRMA, M.A.
„	24.	Marie Stuart	„ J. ERSKINE RISK, M.A.
„	31.	Plympton in the Olden Time....	MR. JAMES HINE, F.I.B.A.
Feb.	7.	The Changes in Tactics in Ancient and Modern Times	„ W. MORRISON, M.P.
„	14.	The Present Position of the Labouring Classes	„ W. F. COLLIER.
„	21.	Kent's Cavern, Torquay	„ W. PENGELLY, F.R.S.
„	28.	“Shooting Stars”	„ BISHOP.
Mar.	7.	Our Coal Supply	„ E. G. BENNETT.
„	17.	California. Part I.	„ R. OXLAND.
„	21.	The Small Birds of the Neighbour- hood of Plymouth	„ T. R. ARCHER BRIGGS.
„	28.	California. Part II.	„ R. OXLAND.

There is a slight variation in the above list from that originally issued, in consequence of the illness of some of the lecturers. Two of the vacancies thus caused were filled by Mr. Robert Oxland, recently returned from abroad, who kindly undertook, at very short notice, to deliver lectures on his experiences in California. Five lectures, namely, that of Mr. Bate in the first series, and those of the Rev. W. S. Lach Szyrma, Mr. Hine, Mr. Pengelly, and Mr. Briggs, in the second series, were of local interest; and one of these,—Mr. Hine's lecture on “Plympton in the Olden Time,”—will be found among the transactions published this year.

The number of lecturing members is at present forty-seven, and of associates, including junior associates, eighty-three. During the past year the Society has lost two of its members by death,—Sir W. Snow Harris and Mr. Vincent E. Noel,—the former one of the oldest, the latter the youngest of the members. It is unnecessary to enlarge on the abilities of Sir W. Snow Harris. Mr. Noel, though only recently elected a member, had delivered a very carefully prepared lecture on the “Spectrum Analysis,” and had been elected Curator of Geology at the last Annual Meeting.

At the Anniversary Meeting on the 1st of May last, the following papers were read:—

On Railways	THE PRESIDENT.
On Local Anæsthesia	MR. F. H. BALKWILL.
On the Relation of Photography to the Fine Arts	„ J. SHELLY.
On the Graphotype, illustrated by examples ..	„ P. MITCHELL.

At the same meeting a proposal for a Glossary of the Devonshire Dialects was submitted to the members by Mr. Shelly, one of your Secretaries. This proposal has been circulated amongst the members of the Society, and several lists of words have been received from various parts of the county. A large quantity of material has been already collected, but it is intended to defer the publication of the Glossary in the hope of rendering it as complete as possible, and further help is requested from the members, and from other persons interested in the work.

In June last an excursion to Holne Chase was arranged, and some members and their friends, forming a party of about forty, spent a pleasant day in that neighbourhood.

The *Conversazione* at Christmas was successful. A collection of old and recent paintings was obtained and arranged by Mr. Philip Mitchell, the Curator of Fine Arts, with his accustomed care and taste. Among these paintings were several of great value, lent by Mr. W. Luscombe and Mr. W. Eastlake, to whom and to the other contributors to the exhibition the thanks of the Society are due. During the evening various pieces of music were performed under the direction of Mr. Samuel Weekes.

The cases in the Museum have been entirely re-arranged, and much additional space made available for the display of specimens. The collection of British Birds has been revised, and is now labelled and placed in order. The Mammals have been also arranged, and the Fish are being examined with a view to their proper display. The Curator of Zoology reports the acquisition

during the past year of specimens of the Spinous Shark (*Echinorhinus spinosus*), Tunny (*Thynnus vulgaris*), Couch's Wrasse, and Dolphin (*Cottus bubalis*), and of the skeleton of a Porpoise prepared by Mr. Mac Lachlan. He suggests that efforts be made to improve the collection of British birds, which is so imperfect in species that several common ones are unrepresented, and as regards the specimens themselves, many are so old, damaged, and wretchedly stuffed, that they disgrace the Museum. Fragments of an altar, dedicated to Dionysus and Demeter, found in Cilicia, have been presented to the Society by the Rev. J. B. Howe and Lieut. Sanders, of H. M. Dockyard. It is believed by the Curator of Antiquities to be probably of a date not later than B.C. 200.

In the Library little has been done to call for special remark. The completion of imperfect sets has been still kept in view, and the following books have been added :—

Zoological Record, 2 vols.

Newman's Ornithological Dictionary.

Froude's History of England, vols. ix. and x.

Denmark in the Iron Age, by Englehardt.

British Bees.

Phipson on Meteors.

Barnes's Grammar and Glossary of the Dorset Dialect.

During the past year the Town Council of Plymouth united with this Society in requesting that the British Association would visit this town in the year 1868, and there is very little doubt that the invitation will be accepted in either that or the following year. Your Secretaries are confident that whenever the visit takes place the members of the Plymouth Institution will give the Association a hearty welcome, and use every endeavour to make the meeting a successful one.

Appended to this Report will be found a continuation of the Meteorological Register, by Mr. John Merrifield, F.R.A.S., published in the last Report.

J. BROOKING ROWE, }
JOHN SHELLY, } *Hon. Secs.*

An Account of the Expenditure and Income of the Plymouth Institution,

AND DEVON AND CORNWALL NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 4TH APRIL, 1867.

Dr.

Cr.

1866-67.		1866-67.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To Incidentals	10 19 10	By Balance	28 0 10
„ Repairs	16 6 2	„ Arrears of Subscription	2 2 0
„ Printing	25 16 2	„ Admissions	1 19 6
„ Lighting	13 17 9	„ Rental	55 8 8
„ Taxes	6 7 8	„ Subscriptions	122 6 6
„ Insurance	2 4 0	„ Error as on other side	5 10 0
„ Salaries	16 15 0	„ Balance from p. 14 Cash Book	24 3 0
„ Conversaziones	13 13 6½		
„ Museum	25 19 6		
„ Library	30 7 0		
„ Apparatus	2 3 0		
„ Entered in error in Cash Book, p. 27.. .. .	5 10 0		
„ Balance in hand	69 10 10½		
	<u>£239 10 6</u>		<u>£239 10 6</u>

By Balance in hand £69 10 10½

Audited 4th April, 1867.

(Signed) W. J. SPRY, } Auditors.
J. BOSWAERYA, }

J. L. COLLEY, Treasurer.

An ABSTRACT from the METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER, from 1st July, 1866, to 30th June, 1867, kept at the Navigation School, Gascoyne Place, Plymouth, (Latitude 50° 22' 25" N., Longitude 4° 7' 16".5 W.,) by JOHN MERRIFIELD, F.R.A.S.

MONTH.	STANDARD BAROMETER FOR MEAN LEVEL OF SEA, AT 32° FAHT.			SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS (<i>Negretti and Zambra's</i>).						Average Wet Bulb for Month.	No. of Days on which Rain or Snow fell.	REMARKS.
	Maximum for Month.	Minimum for Month.	Mean for Month.	Average Minimum for Month.	Average Maximum for Month.	Average Temperature for Month.	Maximum (in shade) for Month.	Minimum for Month.				
1866.												
July ..	30.350	29.270	29.942	53.6	75	64.3	88	45	60.6	11	1866.—JULY.—Maximum temperature for the year.	
August ..	30.162	29.497	29.841	52.5	70.6	61.55	79	42	58.9	22	SEPTEMBER.—Only three days during the month on which no rain fell.	
September	30.049	29.319	29.743	50.2	65.4	57.8	72	38	55.8	27		
October ..	30.460	29.749	30.062	46.9	61.6	54.25	69	35	52.6	10	1867.—JANUARY.—In lat. 47° N. 11° W. the barometer fell to 28.18 on the evening of the 8th, storm on S.W. coast. On 13th the coldest night for the year.	
November	30.273	29.522	29.988	42.7	54.7	48.7	62	28	47.9	17	MARCH.—On 2nd, highest barometer for the year. Strong easterly gales prevailed until 21st of month. Great deal of snow fell from 16th to 20th.	
December	30.458	29.347	29.996	41.9	52.1	47	57	31	46.5	21		
1867.												
January ..	30.191	28.740	29.651	32.3	43.8	38.05	56	15	45.2	16		
February ..	30.598	29.097	30.099	43.4	52.1	47.75	58	30	45.5	23		
March ..	30.676	29.265	29.746	35.6	47.4	41.5	61	28	40	18		
April ..	30.484	29.247	29.871	44.8	59.5	52.15	66	34	49.1	16		
May ..	30.191	29.451	29.848	46.5	64.6	55.55	78?	32	55.7	16		
June ..	30.574	29.758	30.130	49.1	71.9	60.5	84	43	58.5	7		

PLYMPTON IN THE OLDEN TIME.

BY

JAMES HINE, F.R.I.B.A.

PLYMPTON IN THE OLDEN TIME.

BY

JAMES HINE, F.R.I.B.A.

ANY interest attaching to Plympton belongs to the olden time. Of many other places it may be said that the new has entirely supplanted the old. Modern business requirements, new warehouses, and thoroughfares, have had the effect of stamping out all vestiges of the past, and even the traditions of them. An unpretending Railway Station, and a dozen or more new houses have not had this effect at Plympton. The town has no novelties to shew us; the lions are just what they were 200 years ago.

Plympton in the olden time had its castle and its priory, its two churches, and later its Guildhall and Grammar School. Not quite in the olden time, but only just on the verge of our prosaic modern time, Plympton gave to the world England's greatest painter,—a circumstance which (though forgotten by the native, who on being asked by a tourist where Sir Joshua Reynolds was born, replied he “never heeard of sich”) should indeed make this honoured little town almost as famous as Stratford-on-Avon.

In the Domesday Book, Plympton is designated “Terra Regis,” so also are Tavistock, Ashburton, and Tiverton, “all which places were then the King's demesne towns,” but not boroughs.

A date anterior to the Norman Conquest has been ascribed to the castle, on the ground of its similarity to Trematon, Launceston, and Restormel castles, which Borlase and Grose assert to have been built before the year 900. The antiquaries, however, of the last century are often extremely inaccurate in their classification both of military and ecclesiastical structures. S. Germans Church, the ancient cathedral of Cornwall, is designated Saxon by them,

whereas its features, as any tyro will now see, are undoubted Norman; in fact, there are no remains of Saxon architecture in Cornwall, and it would be surprising if there were, seeing that the Saxons never had any permanent hold on this part of Britain; for, though Egbert is said to have reduced the Cornish Britons to "nominal subjection" about the year 810, we find that Athelstan as late as 936 was in conflict with the British forces and drove them across the Tamar, and not until that year had Exeter been subjected to his government.

Restormel Castle is undoubtedly of Norman construction, and it is probable that the most ancient portions of Launceston Castle are nearly two centuries later than the date ascribed by Borlase.

Although, therefore, from the naturally strong position of all these castles, it is probable that the Britons occupied these positions for defence, no visible remains can be considered as anterior to the Norman Conquest. In the absence of any architectural details at Plympton Castle,—the masonry in the walls being somewhat analogous to the British masonry found in different parts of Cornwall,—there may be more room for doubt and conjecture here than in respect to the other castles; yet the rudeness of the masonry may be accounted for by supposing that only the vassal inhabitants of the neighbourhood were employed in the works, under Norman architects and overseers.

The vestiges of Norman rule are clearly traceable in the county and borders of Devon. The same independent character which Exeter maintained against the Saxon authority, that city endeavoured to assert against the Conqueror; and the obedience of the western capital required to be insured by a number of castles, of a date not long subsequent to the Conquest. The castles of Barnstaple, Exeter, Totnes, Plympton, and Trematon guarded the rivers which gave access to the interior of the county; and the fortresses of Okehampton, Launceston, Lidford, Berry, and Tiverton, the inland passes. Of the castles enumerated here, Berry at least has been entirely rebuilt at a later period.



A SEAL OF THE LORDS OF PLYMPTON CASTLE
ATTACHED TO A DEED DATED 15. JAMES I.



THE SEAL OF THE CORPORATION OF PLYMPTON

Plympton Castle was the chief residence of the Earls of Devon and Lords of Plympton. King Henry, the youngest son of the Conqueror, in the first year of his reign, granted the Lordship to Richard de Redvers or Rivers and his posterity, to enjoy also the title and possessions belonging to the Devonshire Earldom. The said Richard was one of William the Conqueror's generals in the battle of Hastings, and obtained the barony of Okehampton from William Rufus. He was one of the chief councillors of Henry the First, and was so highly esteemed by him that he was created first Earl of Devon since the Conquest. The castle stood on the north side of the town, occupying a space of about two acres, extending 700 feet from east to west, including the ditch, and 400 feet from north to south. Leland says of this structure, in his Itinerary, "On the side of the town is a fair large castelle and dungeon in it, whereof the walls yet stand, though the lodgings be clean decayed." At present there only remains a portion of the circular keep or tower, 50 feet in diameter, on a mound about 60 feet high. The ruined walls average 14 feet in height and are 9 feet thick, grouted with mortar or concrete as hard as the stones themselves. Around the keep in the thickness of the wall is a plastered flue 15 in. by 10 in., the purpose of which is not obvious. It has been suggested that it was designed for the conveyance of sound. It seems more probable that it was for ventilation. There is a similar flue at Rochester Castle. The habitable portions of Plympton Castle must have been of considerable extent. These, including the state apartments, and lodgings (as Leland calls them) for the military and retainers, were within the outer castle walls, and built around a spacious basse-court. The ballium wall—embattled and flanked with towers—was raised on a platform about 30 feet above the fosse or ditch, in the position now indicated by a modern path, and by a belt of trees planted about 100 years ago. The basse-court has long been a quiet village green, and the site of the

ballium wall, where stern warriors peered over frowning battlements, is now a "lovers' walk." Such are the tendencies of modern civilization. Surrounding the castle wall was a deep moat about 40 feet wide, still to be traced, except on the eastern side, where it has been filled up. In Leland's time it was full of water, and stored with carp. There are no remains whatever of the great gateway of the castle (with its drawbridge and portcullis), which, as shewn by the seal of the Lords of Plympton, was on the north side. There were probably towers at the different angles.

In the time of Baldwin de Rivers, second Earl of Devon and Lord of Plympton, the castle was the scene of events which strikingly illustrate the then unsettled state of the country, and the insubordination of even the most privileged class. Baldwin de Rivers was considered one of the richest and bravest men of the age; but having with some other nobles rebelled against King Stephen, on account it is said of the king refusing to confer certain honours on them, he fortified himself in his castle at Exeter, where he was besieged by the monarch; and it appears that certain knights, to whom he had intrusted his castle of Plympton, being apprehensive of the Earl's danger, or alarmed about their own safety, treated for the surrender of Plympton; and the king sent 200 men with a large body of archers from Exeter to Plympton, who unexpectedly appeared under the walls of the castle about daybreak, and, according to the chronicler, the fortress was then almost entirely destroyed.

The lands of the Earl, which extended far and wide round Plympton Castle, and said to have been abundantly stocked and well cultivated, were harried by the king's troops, who drove off to Exeter many thousands of sheep and oxen.* Baldwin was then dispossessed of all his honours, and banished the kingdom; but afterwards siding with the Empress Matilda, in the civil wars

* Devonshire wool was already a valuable commodity, and was bought at that time, it is said, by Flemish merchants who frequented our Devonshire ports.

which ensued, he was restored to all his honours and possessions by Henry II. He died A.D. 1155, and was succeeded by his son Richard de Redvers.

Baldwin, the eighth Earl, was the last of the male Redvers or Rivers who held the barony of Plympton. His death, by poison, occurred in France in 1262, and the inheritance of the Earls of Devon and Lords of Plympton, descended to Isabella de Redvers, the wife of the Earl of Albermarle, who styled herself Countess of Devon. Their only issue was a daughter, Aveline, who married the Earl of Lancaster, and she dying in 1293, without issue, Hugh Lord Courtenay, next heir to Isabella, Countess of Devon, and lineally descended from John Courtenay, Lord of Okehampton, who married the daughter of Sir William de Redvers, became ninth earl.

The possession by the Courtenays during succeeding centuries of the Earldom of Devon and the Barony of Plympton, was marked by many interesting and even tragical incidents, but these have no very immediate connection with the subject of this paper.*

The barony of Plympton was subdivided in the reign of Queen Mary. In the beginning of the last century it was in the hands of three families. It is now invested in the Earl of Morley.

The castle (probably rebuilt after its partial demolition in the time of Baldwin de Rivers, second Earl) does not appear to have been much molested between the reigns of Stephen and Charles the First; at least, we have no record of any memorable event during that long interval.

At the beginning of the civil war, Plympton was the head quarters of the force which the royalists then had in the county.

* One remarkable circumstance—mentioned by Pole—concerning Henry Courtenay, created Earl in 1525, may be noted. "This Henry," says Pole, "was soe intimate unto King Henry the 8th, that having no issue he intended to have made hym his successor unto the crown; but afterwards he fell into high displeasure of the King, so, as being questioned with divers others for ayding of Cardinale Poole, and intencion for the raising of forces on the Pope's behalf, he was arraigned, convicted, and executed for treason."

It was one of the principal quarters of Prince Maurice's army whilst besieging Plymouth, from October, 1642, to January, 1643. The King had a garrison here, which however was taken by the Earl of Essex, in the month of July, 1644. The castle at this period was mounted with eight pieces of ordnance.

The fertile valley of the Plym was often a tempting field for plunder to the Plymouth parliamentary troops, as it had been to the archers of King Stephen five centuries before. Its rich pasturage and produce induced a fraternity of pious monks at a very early period to settle here ; which brings me to speak of the once famous priory of Plympton, the richest and most flourishing in Devon.

The first monastery or college existing here is said to have been founded by one of the Saxon kings, possibly Ethelwolf, who had a palace, so tradition informs us, at Yealmpton, about four miles distant. This establishment, however, early came to grief. " The glory of this towne (Plymptoun Marie)," says Leland, " stoode by the priorie of blake chanons, there buildid and richely endowid with landes.

" The original beginning of this priorie was after this fascion : one William Warwist, bisshop of Excester, displeased with the chanons or prebendaries of a fre chapelle of the fundation of the Saxon kinges, because they wold not leve their concubines, found meanes to dissolve their college, wherin was a deane or provost, and four prebendaries, with other ministers.

" The prebende of Plympton self was the title of one, and the prebend of S. Peter and Paule at Sultown, now caullid Plymouth, another. Bisshop Warwist, to recompence the prebendaries of Plymton, erectid a college of as many as wer ther at Bosenham in Southsax, and annexid the gift of them to his successors, bisshops of Excester. Then he set up at Plympton a priorie of canons regular, and after was ther buried in the chapitre house.

" Diverse noble men gave after landes to this priorie, emong

whom was Walterus de Valletorta, lord of Tremerton, in Cornewal, and, as sum say, of Totenes, who gave onto Plymtown priorie the isle of S. Nicolas cum cuniculis, conteyning a two acres of ground, or more, and lying at the mouthes of Tamar and Plym ryvers.

“There were buried sum of Courteneis and diverse other gentilmen in the chirch of the priorie of Plymtoun.”

The second establishment, then,—dedicated to the Virgin Mary and SS. Peter and Paul,—of the order of S. Augustine, was founded in 1121 by William Warelwast, Bishop of Exeter, the nephew and chaplain of William the Conqueror. He was one of the most gifted and energetic ecclesiastics of his day, and to him we are indebted for the earliest existing portions of Exeter Cathedral, including the two noble Norman towers. He seems to have set his heart on making Plympton priory the richest and most important in this part of the kingdom, and conveyed to it very large properties in Exeter. Many noblemen followed his example.

The rental of the priory shows that certain lands and rents were attached to the several conventual offices of almoner, precentor, cellarer, and chaplain of the infirmary.

Some idea of the wealth of the monastery may be gathered from the fact, that at the dissolution it was rated at £912. 12s. 8d. per annum, whereas the whole annual revenue of the 173 Augustine priories in the kingdom amounted to £33,027., the average being about one-fourth that of Plympton.

The founder, Bishop Warelwast, was buried here (as Leland says) in the chapter house of the priory, as were also the remains of his nephew, the fifth Bishop of Exeter. “Whoever is acquainted,” says Dr. Oliver, “with the deeds and writings of subsequent bishops, the immediate patrons of Plympton Priory, must have observed how closely they imitated the zeal of the founder, in watching and guarding its interests and promoting its welfare.” Amongst other privileges, the prior and convent possessed the right of appointing the rural dean of Plympton.

The venerable building had been destroyed before Leland's time, as is evident from his saying "the chirch that there a late stood," meaning, of course, the priory church.

"At present," says Dr. Oliver, "scarcely a vestige remains of any of the conventual buildings;" but in this respect, as we shall hereafter see, he is not quite correct.

Within one hundred and fifty years after the erection of the priory church, another sacred edifice was required for the growing population around; and Bishop Stapeldon, on Friday, October 29, 1311, consecrated one in honour of the Virgin Mary, for the use of the parishioners. The present chancel and north aisle of Plympton S. Mary Church, are portions of the church then dedicated,—the great body of the church, as we now see it, having been rebuilt in a later age and style. It was situate "*infra cimiterium prioratus*;" "and, as a mark of subjection, the parishioners were required to assist at divine service in the conventual church on the feast of its dedication, and to receive the blest palms there on Palm-Sunday, and walk in the solemn procession of that day. This obligation was sanctioned by Archbishop Courtenay, when he made a visitation of the diocese of Exeter in 1387, and confirmed by Pope Boniface IX. For some neglect of this ancient custom Bishop Lacy expressed his high displeasure, and enjoined its strict observance in the future."

In Plympton S. Mary parish there were several chapels, subject to the priory:—one at Newnham, another at Hemerdon, and a chapel attached to a lazaret-house, of which there are now no remains. Sutton or South-town, now part of Plymouth, belonged to the priory of Plympton. "In the priors court there the portreeve of the commonality was elected and sworn into office by his steward, and the markets, the instruments of punishment, and the assize of provisions belonged to him."

Those were not exactly the "furry down" days of Plymouth; but it was quite an insignificant place at that time, compared with

its more wealthy neighbour, Plympton. Its great market in fact was Plympton. As Plymouth grew into more importance, as a naval as well as fishing station, and as the inhabitants became more influential, they naturally became anxious to obtain independence, and the right of self-government, with municipal privileges. Accordingly the inhabitants petitioned the king and parliament to be incorporated as early as 1412, and the answer to the petition was, "Let the petitioners compound with the lords having franchises before the next parliament, and report to them of their having made an agreement." As a matter of course, the prior and convent at first opposed their views, but when the inhabitants succeeded in 1439 in obtaining the royal licence and an act of parliament, which constituted them a corporation, under the title of the Mayor and Commonalty of the Borough of Plymouth, it was time for the prior and convent to come to terms with the reformers; and animated with an excellent feeling, they addressed a petition to Bishop Lacy, representing that it would be desirable to convey to this municipal body certain lands, tenements, franchises, fairs, markets, mills, and services, which they had possessed therein from time immemorial, and praying his consent to dispose of them. In January, 1440, as bishop and patron, he directed a commission to the archdeacon of Totnes to hold an inquisition, and to report to him the verdict of the jury. Accordingly a public inquisition was held in the nave of the priory church of Plympton, on the 7th of January, the gates of the monastery, and the doors of the church, being thrown wide open for all comers to enter. That was a memorable day for the young town; and no doubt many Plymouthians flocked to the priory, anxious to know the award. The jury being sworn, found that the premises of the priory, within Sutton-Prior, had in part been burnt by a hostile descent from Brittany;—that the yearly rental of the lands and tenements there was £8.,—of the courts, fairs, and markets 60s.,—and the clear profit from the mills something more

than £10. yearly;—that the offer by the mayor and corporation of the yearly fixed pension of £41. for the premises aforesaid was deemed by the prior and convent a satisfactory compensation, and that they were willing to accept the same; and the jury concurred in recommending such alienation and sale on such terms.

The parish church of S. Andrew, in Plymouth, continued an appendage to the priory nearly until the dissolution of the house. Its perpetual vicar, William de Wolley, became a professed religious at Plympton; and on his resigning this benefice, the prior and convent granted, November 23, 1334, to Bishop Grandisson the nomination of an incumbent, saving however their yearly pension of sixty marks. The bishop nominated Nicholas de Weyland, a canon of Plympton, December 23.

The chapel of S. Katherine on the How also belonged to the priory; but the following list of chapels appendant to this house will give some idea of the immense patronage which it enjoyed:—SS. Mary and Thomas, Plympton, Brixton, Wembury, Plymstock, Saundford-Spiny, Egg Buckland, Lanhorn (or Lanherne), Tamer-ton, Maristowe, Thrushelton, Uggeburgh, Exminster, Islington, Newton, Stoke-in-Teignhead, Blackhanton, Bratton, Meavy, S. Just, Petertavy, &c.; and the tithes of these places were appropriated to the priory for the promotion of hospitality and charity.

Two subordinate priories or cells depended on Plympton priory,—S. Mary de Marisco, commonly called Marsh Barton, in Alphington parish, and the cell of S. Anthony in the deanery of Powder, in Cornwall.

Most of the churches appendant to the Plympton priory have the parvise over the south porch, as at both the Plympton churches and at Ugborough. Here were probably deposited books written by the monks in their hours of study,—missals with rich borders, as well as writings of a more secular character; and possibly the preaching monks tarried in these chambers between the hours of divine service.

Dr. Oliver gives the names of thirty Priors of Plympton, from Ralph the first prior to John How, the last, who subscribed to the King's supremacy in 1534. During the administration of some of the priors, the hospitality of the establishment seems to have been unbounded. In consequence of the great confluence of the nobility and their retinues to the priory, the house became overcharged with debt, and Bishop Oldham, after his first visitation of the house, in 1505, authorized the prior, David Bercle,* to retire to a distant cell until a new system of economy could be arranged.

The refectory was by no means an unimportant portion of the priory. It and the cellar under (which was in charge of a much envied functionary, known as the cellarer) are the only considerable remains existing of the once extensive monastic buildings at Plympton. Here the monks, according to the seasons, had their one meal or two meals a day; the usual allowance being "one white loaf, another loaf called Trequarter, a dish called General, another dish of flesh or fish called Pitance, three potells of beer daily, or three silver half-pence" for the teetotalers. This is said to have been the ordinary bill of fare, but it was no doubt amplified to any extent, when the lords and squires were entertained by the prior, and especially when, as in 1348, Edward the Black Prince dined at his hospitable table.

But the time was coming when there would be "no more cakes and ale,"—when the prior and brethren would leave the

* There is a quaint letter extant of this hospitable prior, which Dr. Oliver gives. It is—"To his rev'ende broders in Criste, Maister Dene and Maister Chaunter, of Excester, or on' of theym, this to be delyvd. in goodely haste.

"Right rev'end broders in Criste, in my most lovyng maner y recomaunde me unto yow p'yinge yow right hartely to be good maisters to a prieste called I. David Neyton, a lover of myn' which trustyth by your favors to be on' of your vicaryes in Synte Peters Church if he be a person' necessary to occupye a such rome yn your' sayde church y p'y yow that he may the rader for my desyre be accepte to the same rome, and he and y shall p'y for the longe contynuanse of your bothe prosperyteis, which God p'sve to his pleasur' and your hartes desyres—Amen. Writyn in haste penultimo die Aprilis by your olde louter and bedman'.

"DAVID, Prior of Plympton'."

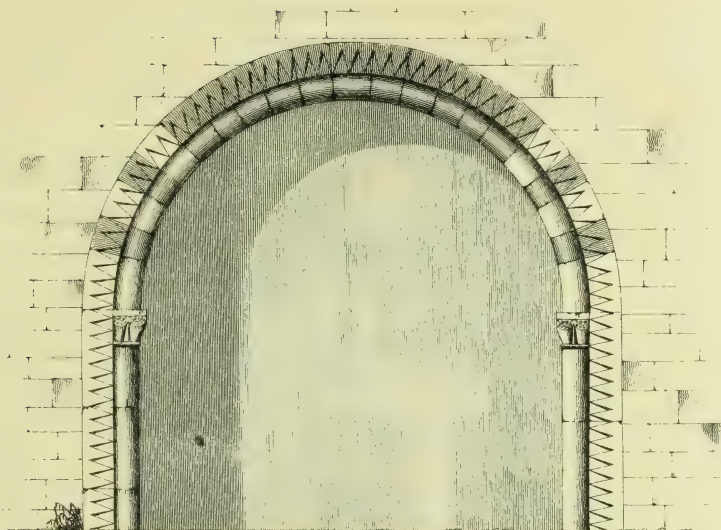
monastery gates, never again to re-enter them,—when, with their “occupation gone” (like the stage coachmen and guards of the 19th century), they would be lost in the crowd of a bustling world, and never seen or heard of more. There was a dark side to the picture which England then presented; and perhaps the saddest sight was, when, on the morrow after the dissolution, the mendicant knocked at the almonry door, knowing no change, and least of all in charity, and for the first time found no bread or alms for him.

The priory remains, though little known, are of considerable interest. Besides the Norman cellar, and the Early English refectory over, there are some scattered remains of the chapel and cloisters. The cellar is sixty-one feet six inches by fourteen feet within, stone-arched, and lighted on the south side by four small semi-circular-headed windows. The masonry is of great thickness; and on the north side and east end, in the width of the wall, is a passage two feet six inches wide, which probably was nothing more than a dry area, though the common notion is that it is the commencement of a subterranean way (now blocked up) leading to the castle, about a quarter of a mile distant. The original entrance to the cellar was by a fine Norman doorway on the south side. It was only after diligent search that I found it, encased with many coats of plaster. There are engaged shafts on each side, and the chevron ornament is carried round the jambs as well as the arch, which latter is formed of alternate voussoirs of grey and green stone.

Above the cellar is the almost perfect outline of the refectory, with its original fire-place, windows and roof, all of an Early English character. The kitchen, a detached building of the fifteenth century, situated to the east of the refectory, remains in a tolerably perfect state, and the position of the old priory mill is indicated by a modern structure erected about thirty years ago.

Adjoining the mill is the priory orchard, said to be the oldest in England.

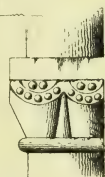
PLYMPTON PRIORY



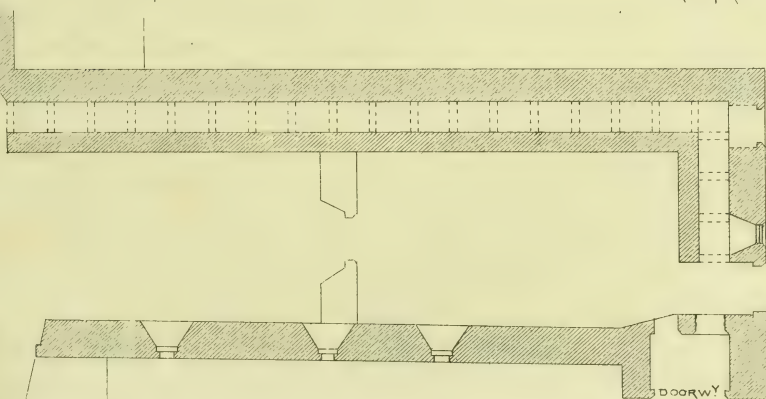
DOORWAY



EARLY ENGLISH BOSS



CAPITAL



PLAN OF CELLAR

At some distance to the north-west of the domestic buildings were the chapel and cloisters, of which some vestiges remain in their original positions, but around them modern walls and hedges have been formed. The bases of a doorway, deeply recessed, having four detached shafts on each side, and beautifully moulded, lead to the supposition that the Priory as a whole was a most important architectural work. I also found several scattered fragments of Early English foliage. No doubt many interesting objects lie buried in the priory lands, and possibly even the tombs of the two bishops Warewast.

In the Norman and Early English and Decorated work about here, we find that granite was never used, although to be obtained in the immediate locality.* It was probably rejected, not merely because it was hard to work, but on account of its cold and colourless appearance; thus, in the Priory and in the most ancient portions of the two churches, *i.e.* the chancels, you will find no dressings or moulded work in that material, but in the beautiful and durable green slate-stone from S. Germans or Boringdon, and in Caen stone; and to give still more artistic effect to their buildings, they used sparingly a close red sandstone, obtained from a distance. There are some rather old looking houses in Plympton, which are said to be built entirely of stone from the priory, and in one front in particular may be observed this beautiful masonry of the thirteenth century, in green and red, arranged almost like a draught board.

The Perpendicular builders were, not as a rule, remarkable for artistic feeling. They saw beauty in size, uniformity, and in the endless repetition of a stereotyped panel; and one can imagine archæologists of the fifteenth century regarding contemporary architects, much as we look upon the designers of the glass and iron palaces of the present day. The greater part of the churches of Plympton S. Mary and Plympton S. Maurice are Perpendicular,

* This also applies to the Cornish churches.

and built of granite, in large blocks, and there is not that sharp and elegant detail in this as in the earlier work.

S. Mary's is a pretty and picturesque church now ; but it was probably more than two hundred years before the granite began to tone down, and the ivy and lichen to cling to it,—neither as a rule “take kindly,” as the saying is in Devonshire, to granite.

The limits of this paper will not allow of my giving anything like a detailed description of Plympton S. Mary Church. Full justice has already been done this edifice by the late Rev. W. I. Coppard, who was largely instrumental in its being restored. The Early Decorated chancel—with its fine east window, and elaborate sedilia and piscina—is one of the best specimens of the period in the county. Not the least interesting part of the church is the south porch and parvise over, which the late Mr. H. H. Treby took most commendable pains to restore. The groining of the porch is admirable, though in the re-dressing and chiseling of the ribs and bosses, the original character of the work has been partially impaired. In restorations, much is lost through the desire to see things look fresh and new.

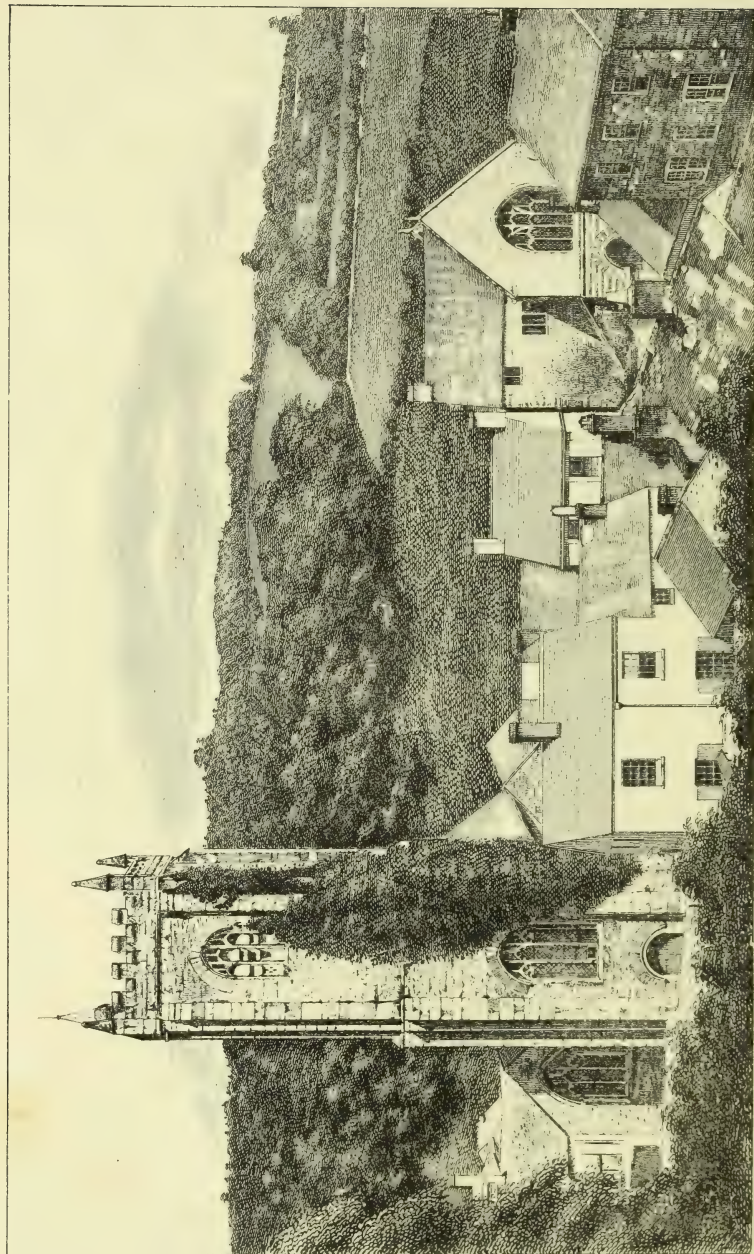
In the Strode, or S. Catherine chapel, is the monument of Sir William Strode, with the effigies of the knight and his two wives :—

“ Mary, incarnate virtue, soul and skin
Both pure, whom death nor life convinced of sin,
Had daughters like 7 Pleiades, but she
Was a prime star of greatest charity.”

And over the knight,—

“ Treade soft, for if you wake this knight alone,
You raise an host, religion's champion,
His country's staff, right bold distributor,
His neighbour's guard, the poor man's almoner,
Who dies with works about him as he did,
Shall rise attended most triumphantly.”

The Town Church of Plympton, originally dedicated to Thomas à Becket, but, when rebuilt in the 15th century, to S. Maurice,



W. H. WOOD

PLYMPTON CHURCH AND SCHOOL

consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and a fine tower at the west end, in the Perpendicular style of the 15th century, and a chancel, as at S. Mary's, of an earlier date, having an interesting sedilia and good decorated window at the east end—speaking of the masonry and not of the glass, which is extremely bad. The south porch has a vaulted roof and parvise over, as at the other church.

Much has been done of late years towards improving this parish church, but its internal effect is entirely marred by the unsightly plastered roof of the nave, and the close pews or pens. The nave-roof, I find by reference to the vestry book, was reconstructed in the year 1752, after the model of the new roof in Stoke Damerel Church, then recently put up. That was the dark age of English taste. How very dark may be imagined from this plagiarism.

There are memorial windows in this church to members of the Treby family, and monuments to the Rev. Samuel Reynolds, Admiral Cotton, and other local celebrities. The following epitaph is the most curious :—

“ Saml. Snelling, Gent.
Twice Maior of this
town. he died the 20
Day of Nov. 1624.

“ The man whose body
That here doth lye
Beganne to live
When he did dye.

“ Good faith in life
And death he proved,
And was of God
And man belov'd ;
Now he liveth
In Heaven's joy,
And never more
To feel annoy.”

The shaft of a large granite cross, probably the market cross,

was discovered about four years ago embedded in a wall of the Guildhall, taken down in the course of some alterations. It now lies desecrated, under a heap of stones; but it is satisfactory to know that its restoration is in contemplation.

In the register of this parish are some curious entries; thus, there is record of a plague which carried off a great number of the inhabitants; and on one occasion forty marriages are said to have taken place in one day, by proclamation, at the Market Cross. This was during the Commonwealth, when the religious ceremony was ignored, and against the entry some stout royalist or disappointed bachelor has written, "This was the hour and power of darkness."

We have yet to touch on the politics of the town.

Plympton became a borough town, with the privileges of a market and fairs, by a charter from Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon, dated March the 25th, 1241. The borough sent members to Parliament as early as the 23rd year of Edward the First's reign, and continued to do so until disfranchised in 1832. It was a very respectable constituency of nearly a hundred free burgesses, who were sworn in by the corporation, which consisted of a mayor, recorder, and eight aldermen, called the Common Council.

The Strode influence was great in the town from a very early time, and several members of that family sat in Parliament for Plympton. In Elizabeth's reign, Sir John Hele, a distinguished lawyer, and at one time King's Sergeant, was returned for the borough. A little later Sir Francis Drake, nephew of the great Sir Francis, and successor to the baronetcy, became member. In Charles the First's reign, Sir William Strode, one of the most distinguished of the great party which then resisted the undue authority of the Crown, and who, with three other members, was committed to the tower by the King, sat in Parliament for Plympton. Another famous member for Plympton was Sir Nicholas Slanning, a staunch Royalist, who distinguished himself, especially,

as a brave soldier in the siege of Bristol. Then we have the memorable names of Sir George Treby (ancestor of the late Mr. H. H. Treby), and Sir John Maynard, and at quite a late period in the history of this borough, Lord Castlereagh represented it in Parliament.

In an interesting address delivered by the last recorder of the town, Mr. Deeble Boger, on the occasion of the corporation resigning their functions in 1859, it was stated that the borough was "what was called a nomination borough, that is, those two families who had the greatest number of friends, and to whom, from the period of the revolution, the gratitude of the borough was justly due,—the Trebys, in whom great interest naturally centred, and the Edgcumbes, who were connected with the borough in the same way,—possessed the power of nominating a member, and this nomination consisted in their recommending him for election. This power was subject to one limitation, that the person recommended should be of the same politics as the electors."

Perhaps the greatest representative the borough ever had was Sir Christopher Wren. It was in May, 1685, that this distinguished architect was elected member of parliament for Plympton. How this came to pass, and which of the two great parties he represented, we are not precisely informed, but may easily conjecture, as Plympton was always a Tory borough. No doubt he occasionally thought, though he might not say, with Mercutio, "a plague on both your houses," for men of science and artists—and he was in a high degree an artist—are seldom very ardent politicians. Still we know he was a staunch royalist and churchman. His father was dean of Windsor; his uncle, the Bishop of Ely, had been imprisoned in the tower for nearly twenty years during the Commonwealth; he himself was a Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, and held a professorship at that University, at an extremely orthodox period. There are other reasons for supposing that he stuck pretty close to the court and government of the day. His

father being dean, and Sir Christopher himself having only the year before been appointed comptroller of the works at Windsor, we may readily imagine that he came down to the independent electors of Plympton with a rather strong recommendation from the Dean and Chapter, who were, as they are still, the patrons of the living in this borough. And when he came (always supposing that he did come, and that he did not merely send his respects from London, like the late Premier to his kind friends at Tiverton), he was no doubt well entertained by the gentlemen of his party in the town, and lustily cheered by the agricultural non-electors, who always exhibited a great deal of enthusiasm under the stimulating influence of an election, and were never heard again to express their sentiments until the next parliament brought down a new member for the eyes of all Plympton—not to say “all Europe”—to gaze upon. Many of the inhabitants, however, who were acquainted with Sir Christopher’s fame, may be supposed to have regarded their representative with admiration and pride. Just nineteen years before, the terrible Fire had devastated the metropolis, and now London was rising like a phoenix from the ashes by his magic wand. Exactly ten years ago he had himself laid the foundation stone of S. Paul’s Cathedral, and now the first stage of that great work had been just completed, the choir and its side aisles, and critics, who remembered Old S. Paul’s in its Gothic glory, and had seen Inigo Jones defacing and tinkering the venerable fane with his Palladian porticos and urns, were flocking to the churchyard. The new structure was already too grand and unique not to be commended; but there was yet a quarter of a century’s laborious and incessant work before the top stone could be raised, and the gilded cross could crown the noble dome. The same architect, the same master-builder, and the same bishop, who witnessed the beginning of the great work in 1675, saw its close in 1710.

Sir Christopher Wren, the member for Plympton, was probably

OLD HOUSES AT PLYMPTON



RIDGE TILE



DETAILS OF ORNAMENTAL SLATING

the first architect ever returned to the House of Commons. There have been several since then, and their presence in parliament has no doubt tended to advance public taste, and to further many great and important national works.

The Guildhall was built or rather restored in 1696, some years after Sir Christopher Wren represented the town, and it may be safely asserted that he had no hand in designing the present elevation, because, quaint and picturesque though it is, his style is nowhere stamped on it. It is however said (with what truth I cannot say) that he was the architect of Plympton House, a large and substantial mansion, with a façade of Portland stone, erected in the reign of Queen Anne for Mr. Commissioner Ourry, of Plymouth Dockyard. It is a plain but costly building, in the then newly adopted style, with a certain French character about it. The large and broad barred sash windows, with their weights and pulleys, which were novelties at that time, must have greatly puzzled Snug the joiner of Plympton, who had been accustomed all his days to the old English casements.

The Guildhall has more of the mediæval character about it, with its pillars and arches and covered way, like the Chester Rows, and probably it was intended to have some resemblance to the Guildhall in the county town, a humble but by no means unsuccessful imitation. Thus we follow suit in buildings as in everything else, though the architecture of our towns would no doubt be more entertaining if we oftener aimed at originality, and played a card of our own occasionally.*

* Over the Guildhall are the arms, carved in stone, of Sir Thomas Trevor, Knight, and Sir George Treby, Knight. Members of the Treby family were often connected with the corporation of the borough. In 1755 the parishioners at a vestry then held passed a resolution concerning the ringing of the church bells, "George Treby, Esq., and the other gentlemen belonging to the corporation," being respectfully included in the said resolution.

"Agreed on Easter Monday, March the 31st day, 1755, by us whose names are hereunto subscribed, being the Parishioners then present at the Vestry then held. That only five persons shall, and are by the authority of the said Vestry allowed to ring the

Speaking of cards reminds me that in the same street with the Guildhall are some curious old slated fronts, in which the slates have been cut in the shapes of clubs, spades, hearts, and diamonds. Under these fronts we have also the covered way.

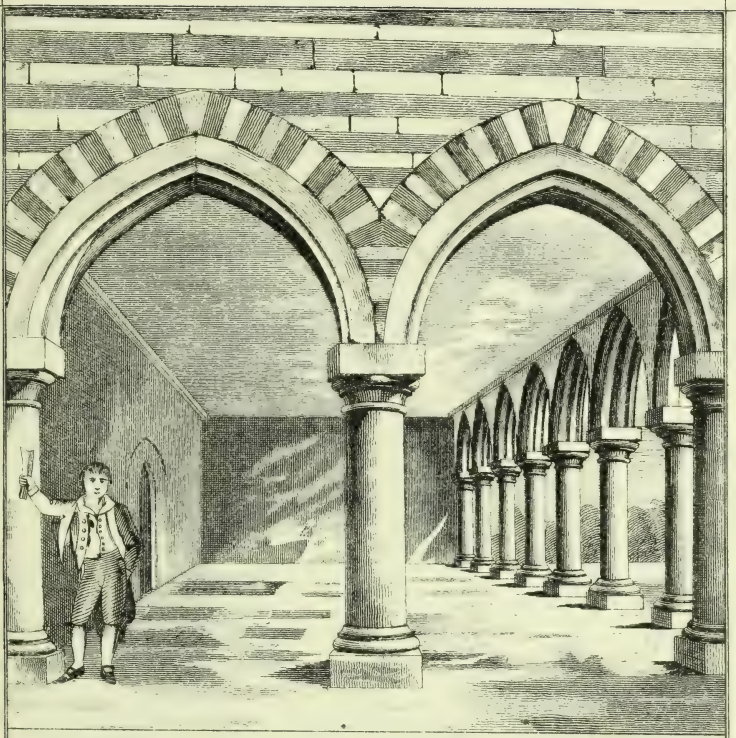
We now come to a building a little to the south-east of the church, around which so many treasured associations cluster, that we hardly know whether we have yet said adieu to the sacred edifices of Plympton. The old Grammar School is the most venerable and interesting school of art in all England. Here the greatest English painter—a man for “all time”—learnt the first principles of drawing. The house in which he was born overlooks his school-room and his play-ground. Here too Northcote, his clever and eccentric pupil, acquired his, perhaps not very classic education. This also was the first school of the late distinguished President of the Royal Academy, Sir Charles Eastlake, and the *Alma Mater* of poor Benjamin Haydon. A mournful interest indeed attaches to the building as connected with the last-mentioned name. The year before he died Haydon visited the old Grammar School, and wrote his name in pencil on the wall where you may still see it.

“B. R. Haydon,
Historical Painter, London,
Educated here 1801.
Rev. W. Haines. (Master)
Head boy then.”

Bells of this Parish for the future, and that they shall ring only on such public days as the Parishioners shall from time to time agree to and approve of, and that the said five persons that shall undertake to Ring shall be obliged likewise to chime the Bells on every Sunday in the forenoon and the afternoon, at the proper Season for Divine Service, and that they shall be obliged to give their due and regular attendance, both in the fore and afternoon of every Sunday upon the Service of the church, and that they be at Liberty to ring for George Treby, Esq., and the other Gentlemen belonging to the Corporation, as often as the said Gentlemen shall signify it to be their pleasure to have the Bells rung, and that the said Ringers are never to ring after *Eight* of the clock in the Evening, or before Seven in the morning.”

“*The Ringers are never to ring after Eight.*” Thus are old customs and traditions handed down from age to age.

“The Curfew tolls the knell of parting day.”



✠ THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL CLOISTER ✠

This was only a few months before a dark and impenetrable cloud shrouded the clear intellect of this gifted man, and his life—so useful, but so ill-requited—closed in saddest gloom.

The key-stone of the doorway under the cloister gives the date of the building as 1664. Strange to say it is a Gothic structure of the most picturesque design and arrangement. At the time it was built, architecture had been given over almost entirely to the Renaissance and Italian Schools. It is singular, therefore, to find here at Plympton an unconventional style adopted at such a time, but it has been suggested that the same eccentric architect who designed the fine Gothic church of Charles in Plymouth in the middle of the 17th century, built also the Grammar School in the neighbouring town, and the points of resemblance are certainly very great. We have the same evidence of the desire to do something good and true in both, the same good outline and arrangement of parts, and the same superadded faults in little details, as though the designer himself knew what he was about, but could not bring his workmen up to the mark. No wonder little Reynolds saw something to admire in the outline and shadows of the cloister, for nothing can be better than the proportions of the pillars and arches, and the banding of the masonry over in alternate courses about six inches high, of granite and dark limestone. In fact, the lower portion of the building is the most pleasing piece of masonry in this neighbourhood; and though the large square-headed windows over are not so good, yet the angle of the roof is excellent, and the large perpendicular windows at the ends not without merit. The school-room is about sixty-three feet long by twenty-six feet in width, the master's desk at one end, and on each side of the window (over) a rudely painted shield with the armorial bearings of Hele and Maynard. Overhanging the entrance on one side is a small gallery, approached from a chamber probably once used as a class or flogging room, but now too dilapidated for either practical purpose, and much in keeping with the rest of

the building, which is rather out at elbows. In fact—what with the Castle, Priory, and Grammar School—the description which the American gave of Rome, will apply to Plympton—“*Quite a nice place, but the public buildings very much out of repair.*” The Master’s house adjoins the school-room, and here the great painter was born. The front appears to be comparatively modern, but the bedroom in which he is said to have first seen the light is in the back and older part of the house, with a window overlooking the school and play-ground as before mentioned. Some rough sketches, drawn by Reynolds in his youth, were to be seen on the walls of this room when Haydon and Wilkie visited the house in 1809, but have since been obliterated by some barbarous whitewasher. The engraving represents the cloisters of the Grammar School, the subject of almost the first drawing Reynolds ever made.

Sir Joshua Reynolds was born on the 16th July, 1723, and was baptized on the 30th of the same month, when by mistake his name was entered in the register as Joseph.

It is unnecessary here to give anything like a sketch of the great painter’s career, but one or two incidents connected with the place of his birth (to which throughout his life he was strongly attached) may be mentioned. He regarded with the greatest satisfaction and pleasure his visit to Devonshire with Dr. Johnson in 1762. It was on this occasion that Northcote first saw his great master. It seems that Sir Joshua went to Plymouth Dock, in company with the Doctor, on a certain day when there was a great commotion in reference to some local matter, probably the water question. “I remember,” says Northcote, “when he was pointed out to me at a public meeting, where a great crowd was assembled, I got as near to him as I could from the pressure of the people, to touch the skirt of his coat, which I did with great satisfaction to my mind.”

In 1772 Sir Joshua was elected to the Aldermanic gown of

Plympton, Lord Mount Edgecombe acquainting him by letter of the circumstance. The letter in which he acknowledges the honour, with most hearty thanks, is in the Cottonian Museum at Plymouth. In the following year he was chosen Mayor of the borough, and he declared that this circumstance gave him more gratification than any other honour which he had received during his life; and this sentiment he expressed when it was rather out of place, as the following circumstance related by Northcote will shew. Reynolds had built for his recreation on Richmond Hill a villa, of which Sir William Chambers was architect, and in the summer season it was the frequent custom of Sir Joshua to dine at this place with select parties of his friends. "It happened some little time before he was to be elected Mayor of Plympton, that, one day, after dining at the house, himself and his party took an evening walk in Richmond Gardens, when, very unexpectedly, at a turning of one of the avenues, they suddenly met the King, accompanied by a part of the Royal Family; and when, as his Majesty saw him, it was impossible for him to withdraw without being noticed. The King called to him, and immediately entered into conversation, and told him that he had been informed of the office that he was soon to be invested with, that of being made the Mayor of his native town of Plympton. Sir Joshua was astonished that so minute and inconsiderable a circumstance, which was of importance only to himself, should have come so quickly to the knowledge of the King; but he assured his Majesty of its truth, saying it was an honour which gave him more pleasure than any other he had ever received in his life; and then, luckily recollecting himself, added, 'except that which your Majesty was graciously pleased to bestow upon me,' alluding to his knighthood."

On the occasion of his being elected Mayor, he presented to his much-loved native town his own portrait, painted, as it seems, expressly to commemorate the occasion. It was placed in the Corporation dining-room, but sold by the Common Council for

£150., when the town was disfranchised! That *this* was “the hour and power of darkness” there cannot be a doubt.

Sir Joshua Reynolds died on the 23rd February, 1792, and was interred in the crypt of S. Paul's Cathedral with every honour that could be shewn to worth and genius. His tomb, adorned by one of Flaxman's best works, is almost close to that of Sir Christopher Wren;—England's greatest Painter we may almost say without any qualification, and England's greatest Architect; each during some portion of life connected with this honoured little town of Plympton, though by different ties and at different periods of its history; both resting from their labours in the great temple which Wren built, and which Reynolds sought to adorn with his matchless pencil.

The great honour which belongs to Plympton deserves to be held in lasting remembrance, not merely by every inhabitant of that town, but by all in this neighbourhood who have any appreciation of art or desire for its advancement.

NOTE.—The authorities for the historical facts in this paper are Dr. Oliver, Rev. S. Rowe, and Mr. Cotton. I am indebted to Mr. Deeble Boger, of Wolsden, for the drawing of the Plympton Seals from which the engraving is taken.

FLORA OF DEVON AND CORNWALL.

BY

ISAIAH W. N. KEYS,

CURATOR OF BOTANY IN THE PLYMOUTH INSTITUTION AND DEVON AND CORNWALL
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

BALSAMINACEÆ—UMBELLIFERÆ.

SINCE the First Part of this Flora was issued, a sixth edition of the *Manual of British Botany* by Professor Babington has been published. The nomenclature and general plan of that edition (with one unavoidable exception, explained in the text) have been adopted in the present Part.

In most instances habitats are more numerously quoted in this Part than in the former one.

In accordance with a suggestion made in the *Journal of Botany*, the initial letters "D." and "C." (standing respectively for "Devon" and "Cornwall") have been placed *before* the names of the localities, instead of *after* them, as in the First Part. Besides this, they have been printed in a different and bolder character, the advantage of which is obvious.

In the same periodical it was hinted that it would be well to give the authorities for the various habitats quoted from Mr. Ravenshaw's List. It will be seen that this hint has been acted upon.

The Author has received further assistance from Mr. T. R. A. Briggs and Mr. F. P. Balkwill, for which he tenders them his cordial acknowledgments. He has also to thank Mr. Charles Bailey, of Manchester, for a MS. list of plants noticed by him in Cornwall in 1866.

Any corrections, information, suggestions, or advice will be welcome.

Bedford Street, Plymouth,
December 14th, 1867.

ABBREVIATIONS.

TITLES OF BOOKS.

<i>Bab. Man.</i>	..Babington's Manual of British Botany.	<i>J.B.T.</i>	..Jones's Botanical Tour.
<i>B.B.F.</i>	..Bentham's British Flora.	<i>J.B.T. Ap.</i>	..Appendix to J. B. T.
<i>B.H.P.</i>	..Besley's Handbook of Penzance.	<i>Mag. Nat. His.</i>	..Magazine of Natural History.
<i>B.G.</i>	..Botanist's Guide	<i>Nat.</i>	..The Naturalist.
<i>Bot. Gaz.</i>	..Botanical Gazette.	<i>N.B.G.</i>	..Watson's New Botanist's Guide.
<i>Cyb. Brit.</i>	..Watson's Cybele Britannica.	<i>N.D.H.</i>	..The North Devon Handbook. (Banfield, Ilfracombe.)
<i>C.B.S.</i>	..Supplement to C. B.	<i>P. & D. Fl.</i>	..Banks's Plymouth and Devonport Flora.
<i>E.B.</i>	..English Botany.	<i>Peramb. Dart.</i>	} Moore's Perambulation of Dartmoor.
<i>E.B.S.</i>	..Supplement to E. B.	<i>Per. Dart.</i>	
<i>Fl. Dev.</i>	..Flora Devonensis.	<i>Phytol.</i>	..The Phytologist.
<i>Fl. Sid.</i>	..Flora Sidostiensis. (Hoyte, Sidmouth.)	<i>Polytech.</i> 1856	..Report of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society of that year.
<i>Fl. Tot.</i>	..Hannaford's Flora Tottoniensis. (Hannaford, Totnes.)	<i>Rav.</i>	..Ravenshaw's Flowering Plants and Ferns of Devonshire.
<i>Fl. Tot. Sup.</i>	..Supplement to Fl. Tot.	<i>Tor. Fl.</i>	..Stewart's Torquay Flora.
<i>H.B.F.</i>	..Hooker's British Flora.	<i>W.D. & C. Fl.</i>	..Jacob's West Devon and Cornwall Flora.
<i>Brit. Fl.</i>	..Do. (except when connected with Mr. Bentham's name).		
<i>Journ. Bot.</i>	..Journal of Botany.		

NAMES OF PERSONS.

<i>Atw.</i>	..Mr. M. M. Atwood.	<i>Jac.</i>	..Rev. J. Jacob, LL.D.
<i>Bab.</i>	..Professor Babington.	<i>Johns</i>	..Rev. C. A. Johns.
<i>Bail.</i>	..Mr. Charles Bailey.	<i>Jord.</i>	..Mr. R. C. R. Jordan.
<i>Balkw.</i>	..Mr. F. P. Balkwill.	<i>Jul.</i>	..Rev. R. A. Julian.
<i>Bank.</i>	..Mr. J. Banker.	<i>Lees</i>	..Mr. E. Lees.
<i>Bart.</i>	} Mr. George Bartlett.	<i>Mack.</i>	..Mr. F. Mackenzie.
<i>Bartl.</i>		<i>Maw</i>	..Mr. George Maw.
<i>Benn.</i>	..Mr. E. T. Bennett.	<i>Miss W.</i>	..Miss Elizabeth A. Warren.
<i>Bor.</i>	..Mr. Borrer.	<i>Parf.</i>	..Mr. Parfitt.
<i>Briggs</i>	..Mr. T. R. Archer Briggs.	<i>Park.</i>	..Mr. C. E. Parker.
<i>Clark</i>	..Mr. Thomas Clark.	<i>Pasc.</i>	..Mr. F. P. Pascoe.
<i>Cocks</i>	..Mr. W. P. Cocks.	<i>Read.</i>	..Mr. J. J. Reading.
<i>Curn.</i>	..Mr. W. Curnow.	<i>Scrv.</i>	..Rev. C. Scriven.
<i>Flow.</i>	..Mr. T. B. Flower.	<i>Stew.</i>	..Mr. R. Stewart.
<i>Gibs.</i>	..Mr. G. S. Gibson.	<i>Towns.</i>	..Mr. F. Townsend.
<i>Gould.</i>	..Mr. F. H. Goulding.	<i>Ward</i>	..Mr. J. Ward.
<i>Han.</i>	..Mr. S. Hannaford.	<i>Warr.</i>	..Rev. G. B. Warren.
<i>Harp.</i>	..Mr. Charles Harper.	<i>Wats.</i>	..Mr. H. C. Watson.
<i>Hore</i>	..Rev. W. S. Hore.		

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC.

- oImplies that the authority for the locality requires corroboration.
- H.S.Herb.*...After the name of a place shows that a specimen from that locality is in the herbarium of the Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall.
- !After the name of a place shows that a specimen from that locality is in the herbarium of the Plymouth Institution and Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society.

Native Country.

- +Possibly introduced, but now having the appearance of being a true native.
- ‡Probably introduced, but admitting of some slight doubt on the subject.
- *Certainly naturalized.
- []Although naturalized, having very slender claims to be considered an aboriginal native, &c. *Vide* Bab. Man.

FLORA
OF
DEVON AND CORNWALL.

(Continued.)

I. FLOWERING PLANTS.

Class I. DICOTYLEDONES or EXOGENS.

Division I. THALAMIFLORÆ.

Order XX. BALSAMINACEÆ.

This Order is unrepresented in the counties of Devon and Cornwall.

Order XXI. OXALIDACEÆ.

Oxalis Linn. Wood-Sorrel.

O. Acetosella (L.)—*E.B.* 762.—Woods, lanes, and shady places.—**D.** Common throughout the county. Plentiful at Manadon wood, at Saltram, and elsewhere in the neighbourhood of Plymouth; Bickleigh; Tavistock. Plym-bridge!: *Balkw.*—**C.** Common. Harewood, near Calstock; near Burleigh-hill farm, Saltash. Falmouth: *Polytech.* 1856. *Wood-Sorrel.*

† *O. corniculata* (L.)—*E.B.* 1726.—“Waste ground in Devon and Cornwall:” *Bab. Man.*—**D.** “Occasionally as a weed in gardens.

Dock-yard (Mr. Keddell):" *P. & D. Fl.* As a garden-weed at Topsham, Ashburton, St. Mary-church, Dawlish, Ilsington, Tiverton, Sidford, Salcombe: *Rav.* As a weed in a garden at Paignton (Oct., 1863): *Briggs*.—**C.** Near Falmouth (H. S. Herb.): *Miss W.* Near Belmont, "rare" (L. Squire): *Polytech.* 1856. Bologas, "rare:" *Curn.* in *Phytol.* 1844, p. 1141. *Yellow Wood-Sorrel.*

From the situations in which it occurs, this plant can be regarded only as an alien, notwithstanding authorities place it in the list of those which have been possibly introduced but now have the appearance of being true natives.

* *O. stricta* (L.)—"Naturalized in Devon and Cornwall:" *Bab. Man.*—**D.** Ilsington: *Warr.* in *Rav.* Northam: *Flow.* *ib.* Bideford!, &c., N.D.; "has all the appearance of being truly wild:" *Man.* in *Phytol.* 1853, p. 791.—**C.** Penzance: *Hore* in *Phytol.* 1842, p. 163. Larrigan, near Penzance: *Curn.* *ib.* 1844, p. 1144.

In a paper read before the British Association in 1839, Professor Babington stated this plant to be an inhabitant of gardens near Penzance.

Order XXII. LINACEÆ.

Linum Linn. Flax.

L. angustifolium (Huds.)—*E. B.* 381.—Sandy pastures, principally near the sea.—**D.** Hoe!, ramparts under the Citadel, Catdown, by the footpath in fields between Compton and Lipson, and other places about Plymouth; Bickleigh. Torquay and St. Mary-church; Totnes: *Fl. Dev.* Sidmouth: *Fl. Sid.* Exeter; near Ilfracombe: *Rav.* Westleigh, &c., N. D.: *Man.* in *Phytol.* 1853, p. 791.—**C.** Between Torpoint! and St. John's; near Marazion; between Talland and Polperro. Liskeard: *Jac.* Penzance: *Gibs.* in *Phytol.* 1846, p. 678. Falmouth, common: *Polytech.* 1856. Hayle: *Pasc.* in *Bot. Gaz.* ii. 39. *Narrow-leaved pale Flax.*

L. usitatissimum (L.)—*E. B.* 1357.—Escaped from cultivation.—**D.** In tillage fields occasionally about Totnes: *Fl. Tot.* New-

cut, Torquay; near Ilfracombe: *Rav.* Between Fremington and Barnstaple: *Maw* in *Phytol.* 1853, p. 791. — **C.** St. Anthony [near Falmouth], and Ashfield, rare: *Polytech.* 1856. Lostwithiel (H. S. Herb.): *Mrs. T. Grylls.* *Common Flax.*]

Dr. Jacob, in his *West Devon and Cornwall Flora*, states that this plant is common in cornfields, in dry pastures, and by road-sides. Such is not now the case. I have never met with it.

L. perenne (L.)—*E.B.* 40. — **D.** Red-hills, near Exeter: *Payf.* in *Rav.* Tiverton: *Mack.* *ib.* Mortehoc: *N.D.H.* *Perennial blue Flax.*

There does not appear to be good authority for retaining this plant as a native of our district. Mr. H. C. Watson has excluded it from the "Peninsula" (Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset), in his Supplement to *Cyb. Brit.*

L. catharticum (L.)—*E.B.* 382.—In dry pastures. — **D.** Under the Citadel, Plymouth; Staddon heights!; Saltram; Bovisand; Tamerton!. Brixham!; near Torquay: *Balkw.* Combemartin, unusually large: *Rav.* It is common everywhere in the county.— **C.** Between Torpoint and St. John's; near Cawsand; between Looe and Polperro. Falmouth, common: *Polytech.* 1856. *Purging Flax.*

Radiola Gmel. Flax-seed. 'All-seed.

R. millegrana (Sm.)—*E. B.* 890.—Moist gravelly and sandy places.—**D.** Bickleigh vale; Shaugh!; Roborough down. Bovey Heathfield; Haldon; Heytor down; Drewsteignton: *Fl. Dec.* Forde bog: *Rav.* Sandy pasture of Northam burrows: *Maw* in *Phytol.* 1853, p. 737. Berry Narbor: *N.D.H.*—**C.** Banks of the Looe-pool: *Johns* (W. D. & C. Fl.) Budock bottoms and coast east of lighthouse, Falmouth; near Bream-bay: *Polytech.* 1856. Newlyn cliff, near Penzance: *Curn.* in *Phytol.* 1844, p. 1144. Chyangall moor, near Penzance: *Gibs.* *ib.* 1846, p. 678. Scilly islands, "abundant everywhere:" *Towns.* in *Journ. Bot.* ii. 109.

Division II. CALYCIFLORÆ.

Order XXIII. CELASTRACEÆ.

Staphylea *Linn.* Bladder-nut.

[*S. pinnata* (L.)—*E.B.* 1560.—**D.** Loventon woods: *Fl. Tot.*—Not a native.]

Euonymus *Linn.* Spindle-tree. Prickwood.

E. europæus (L.)—*E.B.* 362.—Hedges and woods.—**D.**! Frequent about Plymouth; banks of the Teign. Mr. T. R. A. Briggs has found a variety with dirty white seed-vessels, growing between Plymouth and Manadon: *Phytol.* n.s. v. Anstice cove, Torquay: *Lees* in *Phytol.* 1851, p. 241. Between Bideford and Instow: *Maw* ib. 1853, p. 792.—**C.** Falmouth (H. S. Herb.): *Miss W.*

Order XXIV. RHAMNACEÆ.

Rhamnus *Linn.* Buckthorn.

R. catharticus (L.)—*E. B.* 1629.—Hedges and thickets.—**D.** Brixton, and other parts of the county: *N.B.G.* There appear, however, to be doubts as to its occurrence here, the author having omitted it from his list in *C.B.S.* Its insertion in *Cyb. Brit.* was attended by a (?). *Buckthorn.*

R. Frangula (L.)—*E.B.* 250.—Hedges and thickets.—**D.** Near Ivybridge; Bickleigh vale. Common in woods near the Plym; the Coomb, Egg-buckland: *Briggs* MS. Tavistock; Moreton; Hisington; on the Barnstaple road from Exeter; between Barnstaple and Ilfracombe: *Rav.*—**C.** Harewood!, near Calstock. "Not uncommon" in the county: *Pasc.* in *Bot. Gaz.* ii. 39. Near College wood, Falmouth, rare: *Polytech.* 1856. *Black Alder.*

Order XXV. LEGUMINOSÆ.

Ulex Linn. Furze. Whin. Gorse.

U. europæus (L.)—*E. B.* 742.—Heaths, especially in sandy or gravelly soils. — **D.** Common. Catdown and Hoe, Plymouth; Tavistock. — **C.** Common. Saltash; Cawsand. Falmouth: *Polytech.* 1856. Scilly islands: *Towns.* in *Journ. Bot.* ii. 109. *Common Furze.*

U. nanus (Forst.)—*E. B.* 743. — **D.** Fancy Wood, Bickleigh vale, and Keyham [Devonport] sparingly: *P. & D. Fl.* Roborough down: *Briggs* in *Phytol.* n.s. vi. 354. Exmoor; Trentishoe down; near Budleigh Salterton; Bovey Heathfield: *Rav.* — **C.** Land's-end!. Pendennis, &c., "plentiful:" *Polytech.* 1856. Scilly islands: *Towns.* in *Journ. Bot.* ii. 109. *Dwarf Furze.*

In *P. & D. Fl.* it is said to be "abundant" on elevated commons. Hardly so, I think, at the present time.

U. Gallii (Planch.)—*E. B. S.* 2987.—Heaths. — **D.** Between Bideford and Torrington: *Maw* in *Phytol.* 1853, p. 792. — **C.** West of Cornwall: *Wats.*, who informs me that he has a specimen from this locality in his herbarium.

Genista Linn.

G. pilosa (L.)—*E. B.* 208.—Dry sandy and gravelly heaths, rare. — **D.** Unreported. — **C.** Lizard: *Hore* in *Phytol.* 1842, p. 163. N. Perran (H. S. Herb.): *Miss W.* Gue Grye, "fruiting plentifully" (1866): *Bail. MS.* *Hairy Green-weed.*

G. tinctoria (L.)—*E. B.* 44.—Pastures, thickets, and borders of fields. — **D.** Holsworthy (1866): *Balkw.* Near Crockernwell: *Warr.* in *Rav.* Lundy island: *Rav.* — **C.** Halzaphron downs (H. S. Herb.): *Johns.* Western cliff, N. Perran (H. S. Herb.): *Miss W.* Lizard: *Balkw.* "Very plentiful between Caerthilian and the Lizard lights:" *Bail. MS.* *Dyer's-weed.*

— *β. G. humifusa* (Dicks. MS.) — **C.** Covrack cove and elsewhere in the Lizard district (1867): *Balkw.* MS. Near Kynance cove: *Bab. Man.*, and *Gibs.* in *Phytol.* 1846, p. 680. "Very plentiful between Caerthilian and the Lizard lights:" *Bail.* MS.

G. anglica (L.) — *E.B.* 132. — Moist peaty heaths. — **D.** Withecombe; Tallaton common; Maiden down; Bovey Heathfield; Southmolton: *Fl. Dev.* Tiverton: *Mack.* in *Rav.* Holsworthy (1864): *Balkw.* — **C.** Goonhilly downs: *Hore* in *Phytol.* 1845, p. 236. Arrowan common, St. Kevern (*H. S. Herb.*): *Miss W. Needle Whin.*

Sarothamnus Wimm. Broom.

S. scoparius (Koch). — *Spartium* L., Sm. — *E.B.* 1339. — Dry hills and heaths. — **D.** Dartmoor railroad, banks of the canal near Plymbridge, and other places about Plymouth; Tavistock; Chagford. Longbridge!: *Balkw.* Frequent throughout the county. — **C.** Burleigh-hill farm, near Saltash; near Lostwithiel. Budock bottoms, Argol, &c., plentiful: *Polytech.* 1856. "Common in many places:" *Pasc.* in *Bot. Gaz.* ii. 39.

Mr. Charles Bailey has observed a variety of this species at the Lizard. In a notice thereof (accompanied by a specimen), communicated to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, on the 11th December, 1866, that gentleman says:—

The specimen exhibited was found growing in small patches on the cliffs of serpentine rock about Vellan-head, situate about four miles north-west of the Lizard lights, and it differs from the normal form, here named var. *α.*, in the following characters:—

Var. *α. erecta.* — Stems erect, bushy; leaves stalked, the petioles as long as, or longer than the leaflets; leaflets elliptical-obovate, bluntish.

Var. *β. prostrata.* — Stems prostrate, spreading; leaves shortly stalked or sessile; leaflets ovate-acute, acuminate.

The Cornish form, here named *β. prostrata*, differs from the normal plant chiefly in its habit of growth, which, instead of being erect and bushy, is remarkably prostrate, the branches spreading out in fan-shaped patches, and growing flat upon the ground; the branches, particularly in the upper half, are densely clothed with short spreading hairs; the leaves have shorter stalks, with a greater tendency to suppress the two lateral leaflets, the majority of the leaves, in fact, being unifoliate; the pods are less numerous, have their dorsal and ventral sutures covered with long silky hairs, and are black rather than brown, shorter, and have fewer seeds.

Ononis Linn. Rest-harrow.

O. arvensis (L.)—*E.B.S.* 2659. *O. repens Koch.*—Barren sandy places, particularly near the sea.—**D.** Hoe! and Catdown, Plymouth. Brookfield!, near Plymouth: *Balkw.* Behind the fort at Ilfracombe: *Rav.*—**C.** Near St. Germans; between Lancellos and Polruan. Falmouth, plentiful: *Polytech.* 1856. Common in both counties.

O. campestris (Koch).—*O. spinosa Koch.*—Barren places. — **D.** Wembury!—**C.** Included in a list of Cornish plants prepared by Mr. Pascoe (*auct. Wats.*)

Although only one station is here named for this plant (which by many is considered to be a variety merely of *O. arvensis*), yet it is probably not uncommon along the sea-coast in both counties. I have a fragment from Marazion sands, which I think may be attributed to it.

Medicago Linn.

* *M. sativa* (L.)—*E.B.* 1749.—Hedge-banks, borders of fields, and cliffs near the sea.—**D.** Keyham, Tavistock road, Hoe, and Bovisand!, Plymouth; fl. violet. It has every appearance of being truly wild in the two last-named stations. Between Instow and Fremington, N.D.: *Maw* in *Phytol.* 1853, p. 792. Exmouth; near Barnstaple: *Rav.*—**C.** Near Mawnan church, “rare:” *Polytech.* 1856. *Lucerne.*

M. falcata (L.)—*E.B.* 1016.—Sandy and gravelly places.—**D.** Hedges in the South-hams: *N.B.G.* *Yellow Medick.*

I have not seen specimens from the locality cited. *Quere.*—Has the species disappeared thence? or, rather, might not *M. sativa* have been mistaken for it? In *Cyb. Brit.* Dorset is given as the south limit of the species, although the author says he finds it recorded from Devon; but, as if he had no confidence in the record, adds “Devon stands upon the uncorroborated authority of Polwhele.”

M. lupulina (L.)—*E.B.* 971.—Fields, hedges, and waste ground.—**D.** and **C.**—Common in both counties. *Black Medick.*

Specimens from Manadon and Devil's-point are in the herbarium of the Plymouth Institution.

M. maculata (Sibth.)—*E.B.* 1616.—Gravelly pastures; common in both counties. Scilly islands, "occasionally:" *Towns. in Journ. Bot.* ii. 109. *Spotted Medick.*

A specimen from Manadon, and another collected by Dr. Jacob (locality not named) are in P. I. Herb.

M. minima (Lam.)—*E.B.S.* 2635.—Sandy fields, rare.—**D.** Torquay: *Stew. in Rav. Little Bur-Medick.*

This species is recorded without question in *Rav.*, and on this authority it is inserted in the present list. When, however, the cautious and pains-taking author of *Cyb. Brit.* gives Kent as the south limit of the species, and is not satisfied that it is "certainly known" in the south-western provinces of Somerset and Glamorgan, where it is reported to grow, we may, I think, ask if there be not some mistake as to its presence in Devon.

M. denticulata (Willd.)—*E.B.S.* 2634.—On sandy ground near the sea.—**D.** Hoe!, Plymouth, abundant.—**C.** Beach, Kiln-quay, Mylor (H. S. Herb.): *Miss W.* St. Anthony, "very rare:" *Polytech.* 1856. *Maker: Briggs. Reticulated Medick.*

It may be worthy of note that this species, although growing so freely on the slopes of the Hoe at Plymouth, and occurring elsewhere in the neighbourhood, is considered rare.

Melilotus Linn. Melilot.

M. officinalis (Willd.)—*E.B.* 1340.—Bushy places, way-sides, and rubble heaps.—**D.** Saltram embankment and Catdown quarries!, Plymouth. Chudleigh; Exminster; Dawlish; Totnes: *Fl. Dev.* Near Ilfracombe: *Rav.* Near Torquay (1867): *Balkw.*—**C.** Falmouth: *Polytech.* 1856. Scilly islands: *Towns. in Journ. Bot.* ii. 109. *Common Melilot.*

† *M. alba* (Lam.)—*M. leucantha* Koch, *E.B.S.* 2689.—Sandy and gravelly places near the sea, rare.—**D.** Catdown quarries, Plymouth: *Harp.* Northam, "probably introduced:" *Maw in Phytol.* 1853, p. 792.

It must be now nearly twenty years since that Mr. George Harper, a botanical friend of mine, told me that he had found *M. alba* in Catdown quarries. I do not remember whether or not he showed me a specimen; certainly, he did not show me the habitat, and I searched in vain for the plant. If he really met with it, it most likely grew on some of the ballast heaps which at that time were numerous on the banks of Catwater, close to the quarries; and I have no doubt that he was directed to the station by the Rev. W. S. Hore, who had previously botanized there, and who felt great pleasure in assisting young students. Most likely Mr. H. C. Watson received from the same source his information as to the occurrence of the plant near Plymouth (*Cyb. Brit.* i. 288).

***Trifolium* Linn. Clover.**

T. pratense (L.)—*E.B.* 1770.—Pastures, fields.—**D.**! and **C.**
Common in both counties. *Purple Clover.*

— *β. parviflorum.*—**D.** Limestone quarries!, near Saltram, Plymouth.

T. medium (L.)—*E.B.* 190.—Dry elevated pastures.—**D.** About Bickleigh. About Chudleigh: *Fl. Dev.* Ilfracombe: *Rav.*—**C.** Between Millbrook and Craithole!; between Crumplehorn and Lancellos (1866). *Zigzag Trefoil.*

T. ochroleucum (L.)—*E.B.* 1224.—**D.** Near Teignmouth: *Mrs. Gulson*(auct. *Parf.* MS.)

May there not be some mistake here? The species is not recognised as Devonian in *Cyb. Brit.* Its south limit is there stated to be in Kent or Sussex; and, according to Prof. Babington, it is restricted to dry gravelly soils in the East of England.

T. incarnatum (L.)—*E.B.S.* 2950.—**D.** Near Laira bridge, Plymouth, no doubt introduced. Near Torquay: *Stew.* in *Rav.*—**C.** Near the Lizard point (with pale* flowers=*T. Molinerii* Balb. *T. Noeanum* R.): *Hore* (Bab. Man.) Mr. F. P. Balkwill has gathered specimens there this year (1867).

T. arvense (L.)—*E.B.* 944.—Sandy fields.—**D.** Wembury; Bolt-

* "The pale yellow variety [of *T. incarnatum*], the most common in a truly wild state on the Continent, appears to be indigenous near the Lizard point."—*B. H. P.*

head; Jenny-cliff!, Staddon heights, near Plymouth (1866). Exmouth; Teignmouth; fields at Ingsdon, near Ilsington: *Fl. Dev.* Berry-head cliffs: *Bart.* MS. notes in the copy of *Fl. Dev.* in library of Plym. Inst. Mortehoe and Lundy island: *Rav.* Mead-foot: *Park.* in *Rav.* Paignton: *Fl. Tot.*—**C.** Whitsand bay!, near Plymouth. Land's-end: *Johns* in *Phytol.* 1847, p. 908. Falmouth: *Polytech.* 1856. "Not uncommon" in the county: *Pasc.* in *Bot. Gaz.* ii. 39. *Hare's-foot Trefoil.*

T. striatum (L.)—*E.B.* 1843.—Dry and sandy places.—**D.** Under the Citadel, Bovisand!, and elsewhere about Plymouth. Exmouth sands; near Ingsdon: *Fl. Dev.* Banks of the Sid: *Fl. Sid.* Near Exeter; near Ilfracombe: *Rav.*—**C.** St. German's hut!. Land's-end: *Johns* in *Phytol.* 1847, p. 908. Pendennis, "not common:" *Polytech.* 1856. St. Mawes: *Balkw.* (1867). Scilly islands, "common:" *Towns.* in *Journ. Bot.* ii. 109. *Soft-knotted Trefoil.*

—— *β. erectum* (Leight.)—**D.** Bovisand, Plymouth. Paignton: *Rav.*

T. scabrum (L.)—*E.B.* 903.—Dry sandy places. — **D.** On the Hoe!, and under the Citadel, Plymouth. Exmouth sands; near Mary-church: *Fl. Dev.* Paignton, &c.: *Rav.* Between Southcott and Westleigh, N. D.: *Maw* in *Phytol.* 1853, p. 792.—**C.** Tregantle fort, and elsewhere in Whitsand bay!; between Talland and Polperro. Near Looe-pool: *Gibs.* in *Phytol.* 1846, p. 681. Coast east of the lighthouse, Falmouth, "rare:" *Polytech.* 1856. Penzance: *Jac. and Bail.* (1866). *Rough Trefoil.*

The two last-mentioned species grow intermixed in the Plymouth habitats, as indeed they frequently do elsewhere.

T. Bocconi (Savi).*—*E.B.S.* 2868.—**C.** "In dry places near the Lizard point"! (*Bab. Man.*) Near Cadgewith: *Bor.* and *Bab.* (Hore in *Phytol.* 1842, p. 163.) The Rev. W. S. Hore collected specimens in the same locality in 1845: *vide Phytol.* of that year,

* "The only British locality for this clover (a native of the South of Europe and Western France), is near the Lizard point."—*B.H.P.*

p. 236. And the Rev. C. A. Johns more particularly describes the habitat in *Phytol.* 1847, p. 906, viz., "between Cadgewith flag-staff and Poltesko cove." Mr. F. P. Balkwill collected specimens in the same district in 1867.

T. maritimum (Huds.)—*E.B.* 220.—Muddy salt marshes.—**D.** Starcross: *Parf.* in *Rav.* Cliffs near Goodrington: *Fl. Tot.*—**C.** "Maton, as quoted in *B.G.*:" Wats. MS. *Teasel-headed Trefoil.*

"A scarce plant, though not unlikely to be found in other localities on the western coasts than those hitherto recorded for it. * * * It would be desirable to have the locality on the coast of Cornwall confirmed by some modern observer."—*Cyb. Brit.* i. 297.

T. subterraneum (L.)—*E.B.* 1048. Dry gravelly places, not common.—**D.** Bovisand!, near Plymouth. West part of Catdown quarries, Plymouth, in a field: *Hore.* Teignmouth: *Jord.* in *Phytol.* 1843, p. 828. St. Mary-church; Chapel hill, Torquay: *Fl. Dev.* Exmouth: *Warr.* in *Rav.* Paignton marsh: *Park.* in *Rav.* Mortehoe: *N.D.H.* Hillsborough, near Ilfracombe: *Scriv.* in *Rav.*—**C.** Maker heights; Whitsand bay, near Plymouth; Winsor green, between Crumplehorn and Lancellos. St. John's: *Briggs.* Pendennis, &c.: *Polytech.* 1856. The Green, Penzance: *Bail.* MS. (1866). *Underground Trefoil.*

T. glomeratum (L.)—*E.B.* 1063.—Gravelly places, rare.—**D.** Near Down Thomas, S.D.; between Staddon point and Wembury: *Briggs* in *Journ. Bot.* iii. 349. Paignton: *id.* (1863). Exmouth sands: *Fl. Dev.* Ellacombe and Ilsham, near Torquay: *Stew.* in *Rav.*—**C.** Forder!, Rame; St. German's hut, Whitsand bay, near Plymouth. Also collected in Whitsand bay by Mr. J. J. Reading. *Smooth round-headed Trefoil.*

T. strictum (L.)*—*E.B.S.* 2949.—**C.** "Near the Lizard point" (*Bab. Man.*) Between Lizard head and Kynance cove: *Johns* in *Phytol.* 1847, p. 908.

* "This species is confined, in Britain, to the coast about the Lizard point and the Channel islands. It is a native of Central and Southern Europe."—*B.H.P.*

T. suffocatum (L.)—*E.B.* 1049.—Sandy sea-shores, rare.—**D.** Near Torquay!: *Ward* in *Phytol.* 1842, p. 20. Teignmouth den: *Fl. Dev.* Paignton marsh; Exmouth sands: *Rav.*—**C.** Near Craft-hole: *Pasc.* in *Phytol.* 1847, p. 944.

T. repens (L.)—*E.B.* 1769.—Meadows and pastures.—**D.** and **C.** So common in both counties as to render it unnecessary to name stations. *Dutch or White Clover.*

Specimens from Catdown quarries and Mannamead are in P. I. Herb.

A purple-flowered variety found by Mr. Townsend in the Scilly islands is described and figured in *Journ. Bot.* ii. 1.

T. fragiferum (L.)—*E.B.* 1050.—Damp pastures.—**D.** Between Exmouth and Lympstone; Tor abbey and Goodrington marsh: *Stew.* in *Rav.* Braunton, *N.D.H.* Near Ilfracombe: *Scriv.* in *Rav.*—**C.** “Roadside going to Caerthilian:” *Balkw.* MS. Gunwalloe (H. S. Herb.): *Johns.* Cornfield at Little-in-sight: *Cocks* (Polytech. 1856.) *Strawberry-headed Trefoil.*

[*T. resupinatum* (L.)—*E.B.S.* 2789.—Introduced.—**C.** St. Mawes creek, “rare:” *Polytech.* 1856.]

T. procumbens (L.)—*E.B.* 945.—Dry pastures.—**D.** and **C.** Very abundant in both counties, rendering it unnecessary to quote localities. *Hop Trefoil.*

Specimens from Saltram and Brixham are in P. I. Herb.

T. minus (Sm.)—*E.B.* 1256. *T. filiforme*, Koch.—Dry places.—**D.** Common about Plymouth; Bickleigh!; Tavistock. Found plentifully throughout the county.—**C.** Between Torpoint and St. Johns; Saltash; between Lancellos and Polruan. Falmouth: *Polytech.* 1856. Abundant everywhere throughout the county.

T. filiforme (L.)—*E.B.* 1257. *T. micranthum* Koch.—Dry places.—**D.** Devil's-point, East Stonehouse. Near Ilfracombe: *Rav.*—**C.** Maker heights. St. John's: *Briggs.* Whitsand bay!: *Balkw.* Falmouth: *Polytech.* 1856.

I am not sure that this plant is uncommon in the immediate neighbourhood of Plymouth, but I have not met with it in many places in that district. Referring to the county of Devon at large, it is said in *Fl. Dev.* to be "common."

[*T. hybridum* L. is reported to occur at Marypole-head, near Exeter: *Warr. (auct. Parf. MS.)*]

Falcatula Brot.

F. ornithopodioides (Brot.)—*E. B.* 1047. *Trigonella* D.C. — Dry gravelly places.—**D.** Cann quarries: *Miss Edmonds* (1849); *Gould.* (1850). Paignton sands: *Stew. in Rav.*—**C.** Near the "huntman's cottage," Mount Edgcumbe park (1866); Penlee point (1867). Mount Edgcumbe; Whitsand bay: *Read.* (1860). Near St. John's!: (H. S. Herb.) *Hore.* Between Millbrook and Whitsand bay: *Briggs.* Scilly islands: *Towns. in Journ. Bot.* ii. 110.

This species, although so frequently met with about the bays of Whitsand and Cawsand, is regarded as rare in respect of its distribution in Great Britain.—Mr. Townsend found it in three or four places in the Scilly islands: *Journ. Bot.* ut supra.—Mr. Briggs has found new stations for it within twelve miles of Plymouth.

Lotus Linn. Bird's-foot Trefoil.

L. corniculatus (L.)—*E. B.* 2090. — Pastures, dry banks, rubble heaps, &c.—**D.** and **C.** Very common in both counties, especially near the coast. It is unnecessary to give habitats.

Specimens from Bovisand and some part of Cornwall are in P. I. Herb.

— *β. villosus* (Ser.)—**D.** Near Teignmouth!: *Hore.* Salterton: *Fl. Sid.* Exeter: *Parf. in Rav.*—**C.** Penance, "abundant:" *Polytech.* 1856.

— *γ. crassifolius* (Pers.)—**C.** Devoran: *Balkw. MS.* (Aug., 1867).

Mr. Balkwill says, in his communication to me, "leaves very small, lowest smallest; petioles 1-16 to $\frac{1}{8}$ in., lowest shortest."

— *δ. L. tenuis* (Sm.)—*E. B. S.* 2615.—**D.** Hedgebank between

Plymouth and Yealmpton: *Briggs* MS.—**C.** Rame! (1862). St. Kevern: *Balkw.* MS. Near Mawnan church, "rare:" *Polytech.* 1856.

Mr. Townsend in his "Contributions to a Flora of the Scilly Isles" (*Journ. Bot.* ii. 102) says of *Lotus corniculatus* that it is "almost everywhere; very variable in size and in the hairiness of its parts. — *β. villosus* Ser. St. Martin's.—*γ. crassifolius* Pers. one of the most common forms."

L. major (Scop.?)—*E.B.* 2091. *L. uliginosus* Schkuhr.—In damp places. — **D.** Lipson!, near Plymouth; Plymstock; Roborough down; Tavistock; banks of the r. Teign. St. Mary-church and road to Anstice cove: *Rav.* Morteheo: *N.D.H.* Westleigh, N. D.: *Maw* in *Phytol.* 1853, p. 792.—**C.** Near Saltash; near St. John's; between Calstock and Gunnislake; near Lancellos. Falmouth: *Polytech.* 1856.

L. angustissimus (L.)—*E.B.* 925.—Banks and slopes near the sea.—**D.** Between Staddon point and Wembury: *Briggs* in *Journ. Bot.* iii. 350. Along the S. coast; on a bank between the clay-pits at Hackney, near Kingsteignton: *Fl. Dev.* Sidbury: *Rev. T. Dunstun* in *Rav.* Near West Teignmouth: *Jord.* in *Phytol.* 1843, p. 293. Near Bishopsteignton: *W.D. & C.F.* Collected in the last-named locality by Mr. R. C. R. Jordan in 1843, as reported in *Phytol.* of that year, p. 828.—**C.** Forder, near Rame; St. German's hut, Whitsand bay; Maker, in a lane leading from the heights to the back of Kingsand. Lane leading from Trevol, near the village of St. John's: *Hore* in *W.D. & C.F.* Breage! (H. S. Herb.): *Johns.* *Slender Bird's-foot Trefoil.*

L. hispidus (Desf.)—*E.B.S.* 2823.—"Near the sea in Devon and Cornwall" (*Bab. Man.*)—**D.** Cliffs at Netton, near Revelstoke: *Jul.* Between Staddon point and Wembury: *Briggs* in *Journ. Bot.* iii. 350. New road east of Torquay: *Mr. G. W. Gissing* in *Rav.* Dartmouth: *Flow.* ib. Field near Hope's-nose: *Park.* ib.—**C.** Maker!, in a lane leading from the heights to the back of Kingsand; Forder, near Rame; St. German's hut. Associated in these three

stations with *L. angustissimus*. Near Penzance, &c.: *Briggs* MS. St. Kevern: *Balkw.* MS. (1867). Cliffs between Penrose cove and the Lizard lights; near Kennuck cove and elsewhere at the Land's-end: *Johns* in *Phytol.* 1847, p. 906. Scilly islands: *Towns.* in *Journ. Bot.* ii. 110.

For this and the preceding species Mr. Briggs has recently found new stations within twelve miles of Plymouth.

Anthyllis *Linn.* Lady's Finger.

A. vulneraria (L.)—*E.B.* 104.—Dry pastures and cliffs especially near the sea, and on limestone. **D.**! Rocks under the Hoe and Citadel, Plymouth; Staddon cliffs and Bovisand!, near Plymouth; Brixham. Anstice cove: *Lees* in *Phytol.* 1851, p. 241. Lymptone; Teignmouth; Torquay: *Fl. Dev.* It occurs but sparingly in N. D.—**C.** Tregantle; Rame-head. Falmouth: *Polytech.* 1856. Porthgevarn, "18 inches high and very robust:" *Bail.* MS. (1866).

—*β. Dillenii.*—**D.** Hartland: *Rav.*—**C.** Lizard!: *Hore* in *Phytol.* 1845, p. 238. Same locality: *Balkw.* (1867). Asparagus island, Kynance cove: *Benn.* ib. 1851, p. 3. "Plentiful at the Lizard and Land's-end, particularly at Whitsand bay:" *Bail.* MS. (1866).

The late Miss Warren in her list of plants in the H. S. Herb. mentions a variety "*fl. rub.*" collected by her at N. Perran. Doubtless it is this.—The late Dr. Jacob was also, there can be no doubt, acquainted with this variety, for he says in his *West Devon and Cornwall Flora* that *A. vuln.* is found "between the Lizard and the Soap-rock of every shade of *crimson*, yellow, orange, and white."

[*A. glycyphyllos*, L., inserted in Mr. Ravenshaw's list on the authority of the *New Botanist's Guide*, as found in Mamhead grounds, possesses little or no claim to be recorded as a Devonshire plant. Mr. Watson himself (the author of *N.B.G.*) does not retain it in *C.B.S.*]

Vicia Linn. Vetch.

V. hirsuta (Koch).—*Errum* Sm., *E.B.* 970. *Cracca minor* Godr.—Corn-fields and hedges.—**D.** Frequent about Plymouth, and met with throughout the county.—**C.** Distributed throughout the county. Near Torpoint!; between Talland and Polperro. Falmouth: *Polytech.* 1856. Scilly islands, “common:” Towns. in *Journ. Bot.* ii. 110. *Hairy Tare.*

V. tetrasperma (Moench).—*Errum* Sm., *E.B.* 1223.—Fields and hedges.—**D.**! Saltram embankment, Compton, and elsewhere around Plymouth. Frequent throughout the county.—**C.** Frequent. Between Lancellos and Polruan. Falmouth: *Polytech.* 1856. “Cliffs near the sea, common:” *Pasc.* in *Bot. Gaz.* ii. 39. Scilly islands, “common:” Towns. in *Journ. Bot.* ii. 110. *Smooth Tare.*

V. gracilis (Lois).—*E.B.S.* 2904.—Fields and hedges, rare.—**D.** Cliffs at Preston, near Paignton: *Park.* in *Rav.* Known to Mr. Watson as a native of Devon (*Cyb. Brit.* i. 321.)

V. sylvatica (L.).—*E.B.* 79.—Woods and thickets.—**D.** Embankment, Saltram, doubtfully wild in this situation; Bovisand, on the rocks, apparently wild. Near Torquay: *Ward* in *Phytol.* 1842, p. 20. Anstice cove!, Torquay: *Miss Carr.* Near Abbotsham; near Clovelly: *Maw* ib. 1853, p. 792. Rocks near Kingsteignton; Cockington wood; Anstice cove; Hele strand and Rockham bay, near Ilfracombe: *Rav.* Watermouth; between Berry Narbor and Coombemartin, N.D.: *Briggs.*—**C.** Crowan: *Ward* (auct. *Pasc.* in *Bot. Gaz.* ii. 39) *Wood Vetch.*

It is doubtful if this species is truly wild in our district, especially in Cornwall. Devon is given in *Cyb. Brit.* as its south limit.

V. Cracca (L.).—*E.B.* 1168.—Hedges.—**D.** and **C.** Common in both counties. *Tufted Vetch.*

A specimen from under the Hoe, Plymouth (collected by Mr. F. P. Balkwill) is in P. I. Herb.

V. bithynica (L.)—*E.B.* 1842.—Bushy places on a gravelly soil.—**D.** Cliffs along the Southern coast. Mothecombe!: *Hore*. Lymptone; Teignmouth; Shaldon: *Fl. Dev.* Cliffs near Exmouth; Maidencombe: *Rav.*—**C.** Perranzabuloe: *Mr. J. Carne* (auct. *Pasc.* in *Bot. Gaz.* ii. 39.) *Rough-podded purple Vetch.*

Not cordially accepted by Mr. Watson as a native of our district (*Cyb. Brit.* i. 320); but I think our authorities may be relied upon.

V. sepium (L.)—*E.B.* 1515.—Woods and hedges.—**D.** Common. Pennycomequick and elsewhere about Plymouth. Lower Efford!, near Plymouth: *Balkw.* With white flowers, Bradley woods, near Newton: *Jord.* in *Phytol.* 1843, p. 828.—**C.** Frequent. Near Cawsand. Pendennis, “rather rare:” *Polytech.* 1856. *Bush Vetch.*

V. lutea (L.)—*E.B.* 481.—Pebbly and gravelly ground near the sea.—**D.** Near Bishopstowe: *Gould.* in *Rav.* Near Blackhead: *Park.* ib.—**C.** St. German’s hut!, Whitsand bay, near Plymouth (1855 and 1860). Near the Lizard!: *Hore* in *Phytol.* 1842, p. 163. Cliff near Cadgewith (H. S. Herb.): *Johns.* *Rough-podded yellow Vetch.*

V. sativa (L.)—*a. V. sativa* (Sm.) *E.B.* 334. — Cultivated ground and hedges.—**D.** Common.—**C.** Common. “Is a doubtful native, perhaps only an escape from cultivation” (*Bab. Man.*) *Common Vetch.*

— *β. V. angustifolia* (Roth).—*E.B.S.* 2614.—In dry hedges and woods.—**D.**! Frequent about Plymouth. Near Blackhead; Starcross: *Rav.* Salcombe: *Fl. Sid.* Between Southcott and Westleigh, N.D.: *Maw* in *Phytol.* 1853, p. 792.—**C.** Near Saltash; between Torpoint and St. John’s; Looe. Cury (H. S. Herb.): *Johns.* Scilly islands: *Towns.* in *Journ. Bot.* ii. 110.

— *γ. uncinata* (Boreau?) — **C.** St. Martin’s, Scilly islands: *Towns.* in *Journ. Bot.* ii. 110.

V. lathyroides (L.)—*E.B.* 30.—Dry gravelly and sandy places.—**D.** Road between St. Mary-church and Shaldon; banks of the Erme, near Ivybridge; North Bovey; Ilsington: *Fl. Dev.* Anstice cove; Tiverton: *Rav.*—**C.** Pendennis, “rather plentiful:” *Polytech.* 1856. *Spring Vetch.*

Mr. H. C. Watson says (*Cyb. Brit.* i. 318) “much confusion has occurred between the localities for this species and *V. angustifolia*; small examples of the latter being frequently mistaken for the present species.” And in *C.B.S.* he places his mark “o” against it for the Peninsula (Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset). I have never seen specimens from either county.

Lathyrus Linn. Vetchling.

L. Aphaca (L.)—*E.B.* 1167. —Sandy and gravelly fields, rare. Found principally in the South of England, and rather a colonist than a native.—**D.** Between Knackersknowle and Tamerton Foliot: *Briggs.* Peak and Salcombe cliffs: *Fl. Sid.* Cliffs near Sidmouth (D. Turner and Sowerby); Holwell tor, near Ilsington (Miss Filmore): *Fl. Dev.* Chittlehampton: *N.B.G.*—Unreported for Cornwall. *Yellow Vetchling.*

L. Nissolia (L.)—*E.B.* 112. —Bushy grassy places, rare.—**D.** Catdown quarries!*, Plymouth: *Read*, (1860.) Whiteleigh, Tamerton: *Mr. Stewart* (June, 1866). About three miles from Teignmouth, on the Newton road: *Jord.* in *Phytol.* 1843, p. 828. About Teignmouth; Exmouth, “abundant:” *Fl. Dev.* Sidmouth; Ellacombe, near Torquay: *Rav.*—**C.** Trewinn, Gerran (H. S. Herb.): *Mr. W. Lobb.* *Crimson Vetchling, or Grass Vetch.*

In *Cyb. Brit.* Devon is given as the south limit of this plant. The author of that work, who had the use of Miss Warren’s list, must have been aware

* Mr. T. R. A. Briggs also found this plant in June, 1860, at Catdown; but in his MS. list, he says, “it was probably introduced in some way or other, and does not seem to be even naturalized there; for I have since sought for it in vain at its old station.”—The writer himself has never collected it at this station; but the plant was known to grow there by our botanical predecessors,—the specimen in P. I. Herb. being from this habitat, gathered by the Rev. W. S. Hore. It would seem to appear at intervals.

of the above-quoted Cornish habitat. It may be inferred that he did not think it well authenticated.

L. pratensis (L.)—*E.B.* 670.—Woods, moist meadows and pastures.—**D.** and **C.** Common. *Meadow Vetchling*.

A specimen from Brixham (col. *Balkw.*) is in P. I. Herb.

L. sylvestris (L.)—*E.B.* 805.—Woods and thickets.—**D.** Mudstone bay!, near Brixham. Near Dawlish: *Parf.* in *Rav.* Cliffs, Teignmouth: *Jord.* in *Phytol.* 1843, p. 828. Cliffs by the South Devon Railway, between Teignmouth and Dawlish: *Briggs.* Lime-rocks in Exeter road, near Bridgetown; hedge in Exeter road: *Fl. Tot.* Several other stations in South Devon are cited in *Fl. Dev.*—**C.** “Abundant on many parts of the coast:” *Pasc.* in *Bot. Gaz.* ii. 39. Cliffs, Mevagissey (H. S. Herb.): *Mr. W. Lobb.* Scilly islands, “rare:” *Towns.* in *Journ. Bot.* ii. 110. *Narrow-leaved Everlasting Pea.*

[*L. latifolius* (L.)—*E.B.* 1108.—A very doubtful native.—**D.** “Dawlish warren, but hardly wild:” *Jord.* in *Phytol.* 1843, p. 828.—**C.** Fowey castle (H. S. Herb.): *Mrs. T. Grylls.*]

A few years ago this plant was found near a hedge-bank in a field adjoining the Plym-bridge road, between Fancy corner and Plym-bridge (*Phytol.* v. n.s. 369). “The habitat appeared rather satisfactory, yet the plant was doubtless introduced, and seems to have since disappeared:” *Briggs MS.*

L. maritimus (Big.)—*Pisum* Sm., *E.B.* 1046.—Pebbly sea-shores, rare.—**D.** Near Goodrington: *Han.* in *Nat.* ii. 54.—**C.** “The beach near Penzance is on record as a station for this plant; and though the place is likely enough, it is no longer found there” (*Cyb. Brit.* i. 328.) *Sea-side Everlasting Pea.*

L. macrorrhizus (Wimm.)—*Orob.* *tuberosus* Sm., *E.B.* 1153.—Woods and thickets.—**D.** Manadon wood; Saltram; Colebrook!; Bickleigh; between Egg-buckland and Plym-bridge!; banks of the Teign above Fingal bridge. Brendon wood, Lynmouth: *Clark* in *Phytol.* 1852, p. 742. Dartmoor; woods at Black-head: *Rav.*—

C. Frequent. Near Burleigh-hill farm, Saltash. Falmouth: *Polytech.* 1856.

— β . *O. tenuifolius* (Roth).—**D.** Frequent. Saltram; banks of the Teign above Fingal bridge. Ham, near Plymouth: *Briggs*. Tors, Ilfracombe: *N.D.H.* Woods at Bovey Tracey: *Rav.*—**C.** Not uncommon, but I have no localities in my notes.

Although *L. niger* (Wimm.) is mentioned in the *North Devon Hand-book* as occurring at Ilfracombe, I fear there is little authority for its nativity in either Devon or Cornwall. It is not recorded in *Fl. Dev.* Indeed, according to Watson (*Cyb. Brit.* i. 329) its only well-authenticated stations lie between Perthshire and Forfarshire.

Ornithopus *Linn.* Bird's-foot.

O. perpusillus (L.)—*E.B.* 369.—Dry sandy and gravelly places.—**D.** Not unfrequent. Bovisand, near Plymouth; Bickleigh vale; near Shaugh bridge; Tavistock. Dartmoor; Brent-tor; Roborough down; Colwell: *Briggs*. Revelstoke: *Jul.* in *Nat.* ii. 118. Milbourn down, near Newton Abbot; Canonteign, near Christowe; North Bovey; Manaton; Ilsington, &c.: *Fl. Dev.* Ilfracombe; field near Hope's-nose: *Rav.*—**C.** Not unfrequent. Near the sea, Maker heights!. Whitsand bay!: *Balkw.* Penzance: *Gibs.* in *Phytol.* 1846, p. 678. Pendennis, &c., "not uncommon:" *Polytech.* 1856.

Arthrolobium *Desv.* Joint-vetch.

A. ebracteatum (DC.)—*E.B.S.* 2844.—**C.** Trescan, one of the Scilly islands: *Hore* in *Phytol.* 1842, p. 163.* Since found "on the grassy slopes on all the [Scilly] islands:" *Towns.* in *Journ. Bot.* ii. 110. *Sand Joint-vetch.*

"Scarcely a British species, being known only in the Scilly isles, near the coast of Cornwall, and in the Channel isles, off the coast of France."—*Cyb. Brit.* i. 312.

* According to *B.H.P.* this species was first found by Miss White at Tresco, Scilly, in 1838.

Hippocrepis Linn. Horseshoe Vetch.

H. comosa (L.)—*E.B.* 31.—Dry calcareous banks.—**D.** Mudstone bay!, near Brixham (1859). Berry head: *Bartl.* MS. notes *ut ante*. Anstice cove: *Lees* in *Phytol.* 1851, p. 241. Rocks about Babbicombe and Torquay: *Fl. Dev.*—Not reported for Cornwall. *Tufted Horseshoe Vetch.*

Onobrychis Gaert. Sainfoin. Cock's-head.

O. sativa (Lam.)—*E.B.* 96.—**D.** Bovisand, near Plymouth: *Gould.* Torquay!: *Miss Harrison.* Road between Teignmouth and Torquay: *Jord.* in *Phytol.* 1843, p. 828.—Not reported for Cornwall.

It was known by Mr. Watson as occurring in Devon at the date of *Cyb. Brit.*

[*Coronilla varia* L. finds a place in Ravenshaw's book, on the authority of Dr. Bromfield, as occurring at Lynton and among the rocks at Berry-head; but as Professor Babington does not include this plant in the last edition of his Manual, we must infer that he does not recognise its claims to be in any sense considered British, and therefore reject it from the present list.]

ORDER XXVI. ROSACEÆ.

Prunus.

P. communis (Huds.)—*a.* *P. spinosa* (L.)—*E.B.* 842.—**D.** Hedges, common. I have collected specimens about Plymouth, Bickleigh, and Tavistock. Mount Radford, Plymstock!: *Miss Harrison.*—**C.** Also common in this county. *Sloe. Blackthorn.*

— *β.* *P. insititia* (L.)—*E.B.* 841.—Thickets and hedges.—**D.** Occasionally. I think I have found it about Plymouth, but cannot name stations. Marshes near Topsham; about Lymptone; near Christowe: *Fl. Dev.* North Devon: *N.D.H.*—**C.** Falmouth, "plentiful:" *Polytech.* 1856. *Bullace.*

— *γ.* *P. domestica* (L.)—*E.B.* 1783.—**D.** Ubbaton, Bickleigh! (1866). Withecombe wood, near Exmouth: *Rev. J. Jervis* in *Fl.*

Dev. Chudleigh: *Rav.*—**C.** Hedge of a garden at Wear, near Millbrook. *Wild Plum.*

See remarks on this species and its varieties in *Bab. Man.* 6th^d ed. 99. *a.* alone is a true native.

P. Padus (L.)—*E.B.* 1383.—Woods and hedges.—**D.** I have no well-authenticated stations.—**C.** “The Rev. T. P. Jones records it as observed near Bodmin:” *Cyb. Brit. Bird-Cherry.*

“Rather sparsely distributed over Britain, and absent or doubtfully indigenous towards the extremities of the island.”—*Cyb. Brit.* i. 331.

P. Avium (L.)—*E.B.* 706.—Woods.—**D.** Leigham, near Plymouth (1852); between Bickleigh railway-station and Shaugh bridge (1866); between Tamerton and Roborough down (1865). Shiphay lanes: *Park.* in *Rav.* Stoke wood, near Exeter: *Parf. ib.* Shebbear, N.D.: *Miss Harrison.*—**C.** Trefusis wood, “rare:” *Polytech.* 1856. *Wild Cherry.*

P. Cerasus (L.)—*E.B.S.* 2863.—Hedges.—**D.** “Hedge-rows on Derriford estate, near Plymouth, but doubtless originally planted; quite common in hedge-rows about Ilfracombe, N.D.:” *Briggs MS.* Woods about Chudleigh and Ilsington; hedges at North Bovey; Cockington wood (Rev. A. Neck): *Fl. Dev.* Exeter road, &c.: *Fl. Tot.* North Devon: *N.D.H.*—**C.** Rame!: *Hore.* Hedges about Falmouth, “not common:” *Polytech.* 1856. *Dwarf Cherry.*

In a notice of this species by Mr. T. R. A. Briggs in *Journ. Bot.* v. 310, he says, referring to the vicinity of Plymouth, that it is “common in hedge-rows near villages and old houses; but unlike *P. Avium* L. it with us always occurs in situations where we may suspect it of being either planted, or an escape from cultivation.”

Spiræa Linn.

[*S. salicifolia* (L.) has been found near Moretonhampstead; but I suspect it was in a shrubbery, and therefore it can have no claim to a place in the Flora of Devon. At best it is a doubtful native of Great Britain.]

S. Ulmaria (L.)—*E. B.* 960.—Meadows and by water.—**D.** Common. I have collected specimens at Saltram and Manadon wood, near Plymouth; at the Weir head on the Tamar; and at Tavistock. Torquay: *Miss Harrison*.—**C.** Common. Between Torpoint and St. John's; near Calstock; near St. Germans. Falmouth, "plentiful:" *Polytech.* 1856. *Meadow-sweet*.

S. Filipendula (L.)—*E. B.* 284.—Limestone pastures—**D.** Torquay; near Brixham. Babbicombe cliffs!: *Hore*; also *Jord.* in *Phytol.* 1843, p. 827. Cliffs about Torbay: *Fl. Dev.*—**C.** Near Landulph: *Briggs* in *Journ. Bot.* iii. 350. St. Kevern (H. S. Herb.): *Miss Warren*. Kynance cove: *Gibs.* in *Phytol.* 1846, p. 680. *Dropwort*.

***Sanguisorba* Linn. Great Burnet.**

S. officinalis (L.)—*E. B.* 1312.—Damp meadows.—**D.** Weir-head, river Tamar; Tavistock. By the Plym: *Briggs*. Walkhampton!: *Hore*. Mistor, Dartmoor: *Mr. F. Brent* (1866.) Meadows between Crocombe bridge and Canonteign; wood near Wear-gate by the river Mew: *Fl. Dev.* Ivybridge; banks of the Teign and Exe; near Tiverton: *Rav.* Banks of the Taw: *N. D. H.*—**C.** Near Helston (1864). Weir-head, river Tamar: *P. & D. Fl.* Covrack cove; St. Kevern; Trelanvean: *Balkw.* Near Kynance (H. S. Herb.): *Miss Warren*.

***Poterium* Linn. Lesser Burnet.**

P. Sanguisorba (L.)—*E. B.* 860.—Hills and dry pastures, preferring calcareous soil.—**D.** Frequent, as to the county at large; common about Plymouth, *e. g.* at Catdown, under the Hoe and Citadel, and on Staddon heights. Mount Batten, Plymouth!: *Jac.* Duryard, near Exeter: *Parf.* MS. Chudleigh; Ashburton; Teignmouth; Ilsington; Marychurch, &c.: *Fl. Dev.* Hempston: *Fl. Tot.*—**C.** Torpoint. St. Just, "rare:" *Polytech.* 1856. "Common on many parts of the coast:" *Pasc.* in *Bot. Gaz.* ii. 39.

† *P. muricatum* (Spach).—**D.** Black-head : *Park.* in *Rav.*

Agrimonia *Linn.* Agrimony.

A. Eupatoria (L.)—*E.B.* 1335.—Fields and roadsides. — **D.** Common. Embankment, Saltram, near Plymouth!; Plymstock; between Colebrook and Shaugh.—**C.** Frequent. Maker; Saltash; St. Germans; Calstock. St. Kevern: *Balkw.* Gwyllyn-vase; Golden-bank; Pennance; Helford, &c., “not common:” *Polytech.* 1856.

A. odorata (Mill.)—*E.B.S.* 2982.—Waste places, hitherto considered rare.—**D.** Several stations in the neighbourhood of Plymouth were discovered by Mr. T. R. A. Briggs in 1866. He thus records them in *Journ. Bot.* iv. 288:—

Plentiful in a hilly orchard near Stoney-bridge, Egg-buckland, intermixed with *A. Eupatoria*, but more abundant than that species. Sparingly near Leigham and Estover in the same parish. Several plants on a bank in a lane leading from Sparkwell towards Yealmpton, and a few on a hedge-bank between Ridgeway and Lee-mill bridge.

In 1867 he found it in other situations, thus noticed in *Journ. Bot.* v. 310:—

Not a rare plant in some localities near Plymouth. On a hedgebank near Thornbury, at Derriford, and elsewhere in the parish of Egg-buckland; by the Tavistock railway above Bickleigh vale; near Hemerdon, Plympton St. Mary; at Crownwell cross, Modbury, with *A. Eupatoria*; by the path leading from Lee-mill bridge to Stretchley farm; and in the neighbourhood of Ermington.

Start-point: *Mr. Joseph Woods* (*vide* *Phytol.* 1853, p. 966). — **C.** Near Gwithian: *id. et ib.*

Alchemilla *Linn.* Lady's Mantle.

A. vulgaris (L.) — *E.B.* 597. — Dry hilly pastures. — **D.** Near Walkhampton: *Briggs.* Near Cadover bridge: *W. D. & C. F.* Dartmoor (Mr. Puddicombe); Holwell, near Manaton; Widde-

combe-in-the-Moor (Rev. A. Neck): *Fl. Dev.* —**C.** Near Liskeard!: Mr. F. Brent (1864). St. Kevern (H. S. Herb.): Mrs. Jacob. "Mr. Pascoe reports 'three localities' in Cornwall, one of them 'near a garden'" (*Cyb. Brit.* iii. 423). *Common Lady's Mantle.*

This is rather a scarce plant in our district; so also is it in the South East of England: more northward, and in the mountainous provinces, it becomes frequent or common.

A. arvensis (L.) — *Aphanes* (L.) *E.B.* 1011. — Dry fields on sand and gravel, and hedges. — **D.** Common. Abundant about Plymouth. — **C.** Also common in this county. Bodmin!: *Hore.* *Parsley Piert.*

[*Sibbaldia procumbens* (L.), a Scottish species, is said in Rowe's *Perambulation* to occur on Dartmoor; but some other species must have been mistaken for it, as, according to *Cyb. Brit.*, its southern limit is in Argyleshire, Dumbartonshire, and Stirlingshire.]

Potentilla Linn. Cinque-foil.

P. anserina (L.) — *E.B.* 861. — Road-sides, moist banks, &c. — **D.** Frequent throughout the county. Common about Plymouth. — **C.** Also so plentiful in this county as to render the mention of habitats unnecessary. *Silver Weed.*

P. argentea (L.) — *E.B.* 89. — Dry gravelly places. — **D.** Not observed. — **C.** Trevol, near Torpoint (a single plant): *Briggs* in *Journ. Bot.* iii. 350. *Hoary Cinque-foil.*

I have admitted this species on the authority of Mr. Briggs, who is a careful observer; but unless other stations be discovered, or more specimens collected in the one named, it can scarcely be considered indigenous in these counties. It is, according to Watson, a sparsely distributed plant, having its south limit in Dorset, Hants, Sussex, Kent.

P. verna (L.) — *E.B.* 37. — Dry pastures. — **D.** Rora and Pen woods, near Ilsington, "frequent:" *Fl. Dev.* Sidbury: *Rev. T. Dunstun* in *Rav.* Near Totnes: *Han.* in *Nat.* i. 198. In the vicinity of Chudleigh: *Jones's Botanical Tour.* *Spring Cinque-foil.*

Mr. H. C. Watson does not consider the occurrence of this species in Devon as well authenticated.

P. reptans (L.)—*E.B.* 862.—Woods, road-sides and banks.—**D.** ! Plentiful about Plymouth, and too common throughout the county to require the mention of habitats.—**C.** Equally common. *Common creeping Cinque-foil.*

P. Tormentilla (Nesl.)—*Tormentilla officinalis* (L.) *E.B.* 863.—In dry places.—**D.** Frequent. Manadon wood!; Bickleigh; Tavistock; Dartmoor; Ivybridge.—**C.** Harewood, near Calstock. Between Polbathick and Hessenford: *Balkw.* Falmouth: *Polytech.* 1856. *Common Tormentil.*

— *β. P. procumbens* (Sibth.)—Mentioned in *Rav.* as found in woods and on hedge-banks in Devon, but no stations given.

P. fragariastrum (Ehrh.)—*E.B.* 1785. — Woods, banks.—**D.** Extremely common.—**C.** Equally so. To cite habitats for either county would be superfluous. *Barren Strawberry.*

A specimen from Plymouth (col. *Miss Harrison*) is in P. I. Herb.

Comarum Linn. Marsh Cinque-foil.

C. palustre (L.)—*E.B.* 172.—Marshes and peaty bogs.—**D.** Dartmoor: *Warr.* in *Rav.* “Near the Weir-head,” on the Tamar (*P. & D. Fl.*), but whether on the Devonshire or Cornish side of the river is not stated. I have not myself seen it in that locality, nor have I heard of its having been found there during the past twenty years or more.—**C.** ! Gwyllyn-vase and Swan-pool, “not common:” *Polytech.* 1856. In a bog, near Phillack; at Swan-pool: *Jones’s Bot. Tour.* Marsh, near Falmouth: *Briggs MS.*

The specimen from Cornwall in P. I. Herb. was collected by Rev. C. A. Johns, but the exact locality is not given. “It may be considered quite a rare plant in the south of England” (*Cyb. Brit.* i. 349).

Fragaria Linn. Strawberry.

F. vesca (L.)—*E.B.S.* 2742.—Woods, hedges, and thickets.—**D.** Common.—**C.** Also common. *Wood Strawberry.*

A specimen from the banks of the Plym is in P. I. Herb.

† *F. elatior* (Ehrh.)—*E.B.* 2197.—Woods, rare.—**D.** Stoke wood, near Exeter: *Parf.* in *Rav.*—**C.** Hedge, back of Tehidy-terrace, Falmouth, “not truly wild:” *Polytech.* 1856. *Hautboy Strawberry*.

Rubus Linn. Bramble.

[This difficult genus appears to have been but little studied by Devonshire and Cornish botanists. Mr. T. R. A. Briggs has them now under investigation; and I trust to be enabled to give the results of his researches in an Appendix. Meanwhile the following meagre list must be taken for what it is worth.]

R. Idæus (L.)—*E.B.* 2442.—Rocks by rivers, damp edges of woods and heaths.—**D.** Banks of the Cad!, opposite to the Dewerstone; near Leigham, on the Plym; lane leading to the moor from Kingsbridge-road station, South Devon railway; Tavistock. Blackstone rock, and on the summit of Hingsdon down, near Moreton; woods at Lidford fall; Sticklepath, near Okehampton; hedges near Manaton and North Bovey; woods at Widdecombe-in-the-Moor (Rev. A. Neck); common in woods in the North of Devon (Dr. Wavell): *Fl. Dev.* Chagford; Lynton: *Rav.* Near Ashburton: *Jord.* in *Phytol.* 1843, p. 827.—**C.** High-tor, Cardynham (H. S. Herb.): *Mrs. T. Grylls*. There is also the authority of Mr. Pascoe for extending the south limit of this species into Cornwall (*Cyb. Brit.* iii. 420). *Raspberry*.

R. Leesii (Bab.)—Banks.—**D.** Ilford Bridges, near Lynton: *Bab. Man.*

R. suberectus (Anders.)—*E.B.* 2572.—Boggy woods and heaths.—**D.** Forde bog: *Rav.* *Upright Bramble*.

Marked “o” in *C.B.S.*, although it appears in *Cyb. Brit.* iii. 339, on the authority of Prof. Babington, as growing in Devon.

R. Lindleianus (Lees).—*R. nitidus* Bell-Salt., Bab. (not W. & N.)—Hedges and borders of thickets.—**D.** Stoke wood, near Exeter. *Rav.*

Does not find a place in *Cyb. Brit.* as Devonian.

R. rhamnifolius (W. & N.)—*E.B.S.* 2604.—Hedges and thickets.—**D.** Hedges at Branscombe: *Fl. Sid.* Near Exeter: *Rav.*—**C.** Hedges about Falmouth, “rather common:” *Polytech.* 1856. Scilly islands: *Towns.* in *Journ. Bot.* ii. 110. *Buckthorn-leaved Bramble.*

Not mentioned in *Cyb. Brit.* as occurring in either Devon or Cornwall.

R. discolor (W. & N.) *R. fruticosus* *E.B.* 715. — Hedges and thickets.—**D.** Exwick, near Exeter: *Rav.*

Appears in *Cyb. Brit.* iii. 341, on the authority of Mr. F. J. A. Hort, as growing in Devon.

R. thyrsoides (Wimm.)—Hedges and thickets. — **D.** Near the Paper-mills, Exeter: *Rav.*

Not admitted into *Cyb. Brit.* as a native of our district.

R. leucostachys (Sm.)—*E.B.S.* 2631. — Hedges, thickets and woods.—**D.** Near Watermouth: *Rav.* — **C.** College wood, “rare:” *Polytech.* 1856. *Long-clustered Bramble.*

On the authority of Mr. F. J. A. Hort this species is recorded in *Cyb. Brit.* iii. 341, as occurring in Cornwall.

R. carpinifolius (W. & N.)—Open places in hilly districts.—**D.** Near Watermouth: *Rav.*—**C.** According to Professor Babington (*vide* his catalogue of *Rubi* communicated to Mr. H. C. Watson, *Cyb. Brit.* iii. 341, 1852), it occurs in this county, but its precise “whereabout” is not given. There is the same authority for its occurrence in Devon. *Hornbeam-leaved Bramble.*

R. villicaulis (W. & N.)—Woods and hedges.—**C.** Scilly islands: *Towns.* in *Journ. Bot.* ii. 111.

Not in Professor Babington’s catalogue just cited for either Devon or Cornwall.

R. macrophyllus (Weihe). — Woods and thickets. — **D.** Near Exwick: *Rav.*—**C.** Hedges about Falmouth, “not common:”

Polytech. 1856. Scilly islands: *Towns.* in *Journ. Bot.* ii. 111.
Large-leaved Bramble.

Is included in Professor Babington's catalogue above-mentioned for both counties.

R. Hystrix (Weihe).—Hedges and thickets.—**D.** Occurs in this county (*auct.* Mr. F. J. A. Hort in *Cyb. Brit.* iii. 343).

R. rosaceus (Weihe).—"Perhaps not distinct from *R. Hystrix*" (Bab. Man. 6th ed. 113).—Woods and hedges.—**D.** Occurs here (*vide* Professor Babington's catalogue in *Cyb. Brit.* iii. 345).

R. rudis (Weihe).—Hedges and thickets.—**D.** Occurs here (*auct.* Mr. F. J. A. Hort in Professor Babington's catalogue, *Cyb. Brit.* iii. 343).

R. Radula (Weihe).—Hedges.—**D.** Occurs here (*vide* Professor Babington's catalogue in *Cyb. Brit.* iii. 343).

R. Koehleri (Weihe).—*a. E.B.S.* 2605.—Hedges and thickets.—**D.** Hedges at Branscombe: *Fl. Sid.* Cowley road, near Exeter: *Rav.*—**C.** Bodmin (H. S. Herb.): *Mrs. T. Grylls.* Scilly islands: *Towns.* in *Journ. Bot.* ii. 111.

The occurrence of this species in Devon and Cornwall is confirmed by Professor Babington's catalogue (*Cyb. Brit.* iii. 343).

R. diversifolius (Lindl.)—*R. fusco-ater* Bab.—Hedges.—**C.** Scilly islands. *Towns.* in *Journ. Bot.* ii. 111.

R. Guntheri (Weihe).—Shady places.—**C.** Occurs here (*vide* Professor Babington's catalogue *loc. cit.*).

R. glandulosus (Bell.)—*E.B.S.* 2883.—Woods.—**D.** Stoke wood, near Exeter: *Rav.*—**C.** Hedges about Falmouth, "not uncommon:" *Polytech.* 1856.

Not in Professor Babington's catalogue *loc. cit.* for Devon or Cornwall.

R. corylifolius (Sm.)—*a. R. sublustris* (Lees). *R. coryfolius* E. B.

827. — Hedges and thickets. — **D.** Common: *Rav.* In the neighbourhood of Chudleigh: *Jones's Bot. Tour.* — **C.** About Falmouth, "plentiful:" *Polytech.* 1856. *Hazel-leaved Bramble.*

This form of *R. corylifolius* is not included in Prof. Babington's catalogue *loc. cit.* for either Devon or Cornwall.

—— *γ. purpureus.* *R. Wahlbergii* Arrh. — Hedges and thickets. — **D.** Mount Batten!, Plymouth (1863).

In Prof. Babington's catalogue *loc. cit.* for Devon (*auct.* Mr. F. J. A. Hort.)

R. cæsius (L.). — Hedges and thickets. — **D.** Catdown quarries!, Plymouth (*quære* brought with ballast?): *Hore* in *Phytol.* Chudleigh; side of the canal, Exeter; near Ilfracombe: *Rav.* Branscombe: *Fl. Sid.* Near Goodrington: *Han.* in *Nat.* ii. 52. Bovey Tracey; at Lidford waterfall: *Jones's Bot. Tour.* — **C.** Plantation near College wood, "very rare:" *Polytech.* 1856. *Dewberry.*

Not mentioned for either Devon or Cornwall in Professor Babington's catalogue *loc. cit.*

R. saxatilis (L.). — *E.B.* 2233. — **D.** By the tram road, Common wood, Egg-buckland: *Briggs.* — **C.** "Reported to grow near Bodmin" (*Cyb. Brit.* i. 352). *Stone Bramble.*

In communicating his discovery to *Journ. Bot.* (i. 377), Mr. T. R. A. Briggs says this is "a very satisfactory station, and the only one we know for this plant in Devon." I cannot however help thinking, when we remember that this species affects "stony mountains or high hills" (*Bab. Man.*), "especially in the north" (*Hooker's Br. Fl.*), that we can hardly venture to rank it among the plants truly indigenous in this district. In *C.B.S.* it bears the stigma "o" for Cornwall; and I have learnt from Mr. H. C. Watson that the only authority he has for its occurrence in that county is Mr. Bree as quoted in *N.B.G.* from *Mag. Nat. His.*

Geum Linn. Avens.

G. urbanum (L.) — *E.B.* 1400. — Hedges and thickets. — **D.** Frequent. Plymouth; Tavistock. Plym-bridge!: *Balkw.* — **C.** Frequent. Between Saltash and Antony passage; near Lan

cellos. About Falmouth, "plentiful:" *Polytech.* 1856. *Herb Bennet.* *Wood Avens.*

G. rivale (L.)—*E.B.* 106.—Damp woods.—**D.** Banks of the Tavy and Denham bridge: *Gould.* Woods about Lydford fall, "abundant:" *Fl. Dev.*; also, *Park.* in *Rav.* Woods about Meavy: *Rev. J. Tozer* in *Fl. Dev.* Braunton burrows: *N.D.H.* Behind Knowle house: *Fl. Sid.*—**C.** I have not heard of its being found in this county. *Water Avens.*

Rosa Linn. Rose.

R. spinosissima (L.)—*E.B.* 187.—Sandy heaths and rocky places.—**D.** Sentry field at Moreton; Sourton common, near Okehampton; Dungeon cliff, Mary-church (Rev. A. Neck): *Fl. Dev.* Anstice cove; Hope's-nose; Braunton and Woollacombe; Lundy island; frequent in N.D.; side of the Teign, near Dunsford: *Rav.*—**C.** Rame-head!, Whitsand bay, near Plymouth (1862). Also collected there by Mr. T. R. A. Briggs. Lizard: *Balkw.* Cadgewith (H. S. Herb.): *Lt. Pooley* (Miss Warren's MS.) Also noticed in this locality and near Mullion by Mr. Jones (*Bot. Tour*, pp. 27-8). *Burnet Rose.*

R. Sabini (Woods).—*E.B.S.* 2594.—**D.** Bideford: *Maw* in list of British plants for this neighbourhood checked for Mr. Watson.

As this species is a native of Scotland and North of England (*Brit. Fl.* 5th ed. 105), further testimony of its nativity in this district seems desirable.

— *β. R. Doniana* (Woods).—*E.B.S.* 2601.—**D.** Near Cowley bridge, Exeter: *Parf.* MS.

R. villosa (L.)—*E.B.* 2459.—**D.** Near Dunsford: *Parf.* in *Rav.* Clovelly: *N.D.H.*—**C.** Between Millbrook and Crafhole; near Tregony; between St. Michael's and Gorse-moor (on the road from Redruth to Bodmin): *Jones's Bot. Tour.* Cardynham (H. S. Herb.): *Mrs. T. Grylls.*

This being a plant of the Northern counties (*Bab. Man.* 6th ed. p. 124) can scarcely be accepted as indigenous in this district without further corroboration. In *Cyb. Brit.* i. 355, its south limit is given as Cornwall, &c.; whence it may be inferred that specimens from that county had been reported to Mr. Watson. In *C.B.S.*, however, it is marked "o," implying that the habitats required confirmation.

R. tomentosa (Sm.).—*E.B.* 990 and 1896.—Hedges and thickets. —**D.** Banks of the Teign above Fingal bridge (1866). By the tram-road, Fancy, near Plymouth: *Briggs*. Near Brent (Mr. Anderson): *Jones's Bot. Tour*. Hedges at North Bovey, near the village; Chagford: *Fl. Dev.* Frequent near Witheridge; Wonford, near Exeter: *Rav.* — **C.** Frequent. Hedge near Trebah [in the vicinity of Falmouth], "very rare:" *Polytech.* 1856. Near Landulph: *Briggs in Journ. Bot.* iv. 75. *Downy-leaved Rose*.

In the *Report of the Plymouth Institution*, 1865-6, Mr. Briggs is said (no doubt inadvertently) to have "added" this rose to the Flora of Cornwall. Mr. Bastian had previously recorded its occurrence in that county (*vide supra*).

In *Journ. Bot.* iv. 258 Mr. Briggs says of it,—“This [rose] seems to occur throughout Cornwall, for last season [1865] I collected it in the North and West of that county, and have this season gathered it between Helston and Lizard-point, and at Mullion.”

R. inodora (Fries).—*E.B.* 2579. —Hedges and thickets. —**D.** Near Lustleigh; Dunsford; Crediton: *Fl. Dev.*—**C.** Road leading to Mainporth, "not common:" *Polytech.* 1856. *Slightly-scented Briar*.

R. micrantha (Sm.).—*E.B.* 2490.—“Hedges and thickets in the South” (*Bab. Man.*) — **D.** Bickleigh, Blackstone, Fancy, &c., all within a few miles of Plymouth: *Briggs in Journ. Bot.* iii. 350. Dartmouth; about Plymouth, "very common;" and at Bircham, Allowpit near Stoney-bridge, at Pennycross, near King's Tamerton, and at Pomphleet—places all within a few miles of Plymouth, a variety with naked peduncles occurs: *id. et ib.* iv. 289. In a later note (*ib.* v. 310) Mr. Briggs says he has found two or three bushes of the naked-peduncled variety in bushy spots on limestone

between Pomphleet and Plymstock, one in a hedge-row near Lynham, and another by the inlet from the Yealm below Spriddelestone, where the typical form also occurs. Chudleigh : *Stew.* in *Rav.*—**C.** Near Menheniot; between St. Germans and Tideford; Antony; near Landulph : *Briggs* loc. cit. Truro; Perran; Falmouth; between Helston and the Lizard : *id.* in *Journ. Bot.* iv. 289. Bodmin (H. S. Herb.) : *Mrs. T. Grylls.* *Small-flowered Sweet Briar.*

R. rubiginosa (L.)—*E.B.* 991.—Bushy places.—**D.** Occasionally in various parts of the county, but very rare about Plymouth. Among coppice wood on Colwell estate, and near Allowpit, Egg-buckland; near Bickleigh, &c. : *Briggs* in *Phytol.* v. n.s. 369. Cornwood; in a wood near Riverford, Plym valley : *id.* in *Journ. Bot.* iv. 289. Bickington, near Ashburton : *Fl. Dev.* Sidbury : *Rav.* Anstice cove : *Park.* in *Rav.* Dunsford : *Parf.* ib. Chudleigh, “not common :” *Jones’s Bot. Tour.*—**C.** Rame-head! (1862). Mount Edgcombe (by the way, rather a suspicious station) : *Johns* (auct. *Pasc.* in *Bot. Gaz.* ii. 39). Parish of St. Anthony and Helford beach, “rare :” *Polytech.* 1856. *Sweet Briar.*

R. sepium (Thuil.)—*E.B.S.* 2653.—**C.** Near Pennance mills, “but perhaps not truly wild :” *Polytech.* 1856. *Small-leaved Sweet Briar.*

Bidford, Warwickshire, and Heyford, Oxfordshire (*Bab. Man.* 6th ed. 125) being the only well-authenticated stations for this species, we must look upon its occurrence in Cornwall as accidental, until confirmed by other observers.

R. canina (L.)—*a. R. canina* (Woods). *E B.* 992.—Hedges and thickets.—**D.** and **C.** Common. It would be superfluous to mention habitats. *Dog-Rose.* *Briar.*

— *β. R. sarmentacea* (Woods).—*E.B.S.* 2595.—Hedges and thickets.—**C.** Fields between Torpoint and St. John’s (1864). Falmouth, “not uncommon :” *Polytech.* 1856.

— *γ. R. surculosa* (Woods).—Hedges and thickets.—**D.** Buckley hill, Sidmouth : *Fl. Sid.*

— *ε. R. Forsteri* (Sm.)—*E.B.S.* 2611.—Hedges and thickets.
— **D.** Redhill, near Exeter: *Parf. in Rav.*

R. systyla (Woods).—*E.B.* 1895.—Hedges and thickets.— **D.**
Near Exeter: *Parf. in Rav.* Chudleigh: *Stew. ib.* Near Ilfracombe: *Park. ib.*— **C.** Near Gwyllyn-vase, “very rare:” *Polytech.* 1856.

R. arvensis (Huds.)—*E.B.* 188.—Hedges and thickets.— **D.**
Common. Plymstock!; Bickleigh; Tavistock. In the vicinity of Chudleigh: *Jones’s Bot. Tour.*— **C.** Harewood. About Falmouth, “common:” *Polytech.* 1856. *Trailing Dog-Rose.*

R. collina (Jacquin).—Hedges and thickets.— **D.** and **C.** About Plymouth, on both sides of the Tamar, where it was discovered by Mr. T. R. A. Briggs, a year or two since. He submitted specimens to Mr. J. G. Baker, who examined them and determined the species. That gentleman thus writes in *Journ. Bot.* iii. 82:—

“At length the true *Rosa collina* of Jacquin may take its place upon our British lists. Mr. T. R. A. Briggs has met with it in considerable quantity in the neighbourhood of Plymouth. * * * The following description is taken entirely from his specimens and notes:—

“*Rosa* (Series CANINÆ—Section HISPIDÆ) *collina*, Jacq. Austr. tab. 197. A shrub, six to ten feet high, with arching shoots and the habit and appearance of *R. canina*. Prickles uniform, uncinate, moderately robust below, measuring about three-eighths of an inch from base to point upon the full-grown stems. Leaves similar in size to those of *R. canina*, firm in texture, full green and quite glabrous above, paler beneath, and hairy on the veins, the serrations moderately sharp and open, simple or sometimes a little unequal, the terminal leaflet typically ovate, the petiole hairy and aciculate, but only slightly setose. Stipules naked or very slightly hairy on the back, faintly setoso-ciliated. Peduncles rather thickly beset with strong setæ, the calyx-tube gracefully ovate-urceolate, naked or just setose at the base. Sepals fully pinnate, naked on the back, very slightly setoso-ciliated, reflexed after the whitish petals fall, deciduous before the ovate-urceolate fruit changes colour, which near Plymouth is early in September. Styles glabrous or very nearly so.”

Since noticed by Mr. Briggs near Launceston, and about Truro and Perran, Cornwall: *Journ. Bot.* iv. 289.

Cratægus Linn. Hawthorn.

C. Oxyacantha (L.)—*α. C. Oxyacantha* (L., Jacq.)—*β. C. monogyna* (Jacq.)—Hedges and thickets; *β.* the more common form.—**D.** and **C.** Common.

Mespilus Linn. Medlar.

M. germanica (L.)—*E. B.* 1523.—Hedges and thickets. — **D.** Growing quite wild on an isolated rock in Bovisand bay!, near Plymouth (May, 1865), far from gardens or houses; yet I do not feel justified in pronouncing it indigenous. Tamerton Foliot: *Briggs* in *Journ. Bot.* iii. 350. At Leawood,* in the parish of Bridestowe: *Fl. Dev.* Near Bideford: *N.B.G.* Lee lane, near Ilfracombe: *Stew.* in *Rav.* In the vicinity of Chudleigh: *Jones's Bot. Tour.*—**C.** Hall-walk, Fowey (H. S. Herb.): *Mrs. T. Grylls.* "Mr. Pascoe marks this as a species that has been reported to occur in Cornwall" (*Cyb. Brit.* iii. 424).

In *Cyb. Brit.* i. the south limit of this species is given as extending to Devon, but with a (?) and the additional remark—"very dubious as a native of Devon."

Pyrus Linn. Pear, Apple, and Service-tree.

P. communis (L.)—*E. B.* 1784.—Hedges and woods.—**D.** Below Iceland point, near Exmouth (Rev. J. Jervis); near Warborough, Mary-church (Rev. A. Neck): *Fl. Dev.* Near Bideford: *Maw* in *Phytol.* 1853, p. 792. Kingsteignton (Mr. Anderson): *Jones's Bot. Tour.*—**C.** Hedge-row, near Truro: *Briggs* MS. *Wild Pear-tree.*

P. Malus (L.)—*E. B.* 179.—Woods and hedges. — **D.** Staddon heights, Lipson! (coll. *Balkw.*), and elsewhere about Plymouth. Sidmouth: *Fl. Sid.* Stoke wood, near Exeter: *Parf.* in *Rav.* Northam, N. D.: *Maw* in *Phytol.* 1853, p. 792. In the vicinity of Chudleigh: *Jones's Bot. Tour.*—**C.** Between Torpoint and St. John's. Falmouth, "seldom truly wild:" *Polytech.* 1856. *Crab-tree.*

* The mention of this station in *Fl. Dev.* is accompanied by the following remarks:—"It is very doubtful how far this is an indigenous species. The hab. here given is a very exposed hedge, parting a furze brake; there are several plants in the hedge; it is liable to no other suspicion than that the seeds may have been originally conveyed there by birds."—A similar suspicion might be entertained with regard to my Bovisand habitat.

[*P. domestica* (Sm.)—*E. B.* 350.—**D.** Hedge at Chudleigh, “apparently wild:” *Park.* in *Rav.* Cliffs near Torquay; Hazle rocks, near Ashburton, abundant (Polwhele): *Fl. Dev.*—**C.** Reported to grow in this county (*Cyb. Brit.* i. 369). *Service-tree.*]

We may scarcely venture, I fear, to regard the Service-tree as native in this district. A solitary tree in Wyre forest, near Bewdley, Worcestershire, is the only acknowledged wild example of this species in Great Britain (*vide Brit. Fl. and Bab. Man.*)

P. Aucuparia (Gaert.)—*E. B.* 337.—Hilly woods.—**D.** Banks of the Erme, near Ivybridge viaduct; Tavistock; between Fingal bridge and Cranbrook castle. Manadon, near Plymouth!: *Balkw.* Woods about Moreton, Lustleigh, Ilsington, &c., “common;” on the loftiest tors of Dartmoor: *Fl. Dev.* Becky fall; Manaton; Lydford fall: *Park.* in *Rav.*—**C.** Harewood, near Calstock. College wood, &c. [Falmouth], “plentiful:” *Polytech.* 1856. *Quicken-tree.* *Rowan-tree.* *Mountain Ash.*

P. Aria (Sm.)—*E. B.* 1858.—Hilly woods, “especially in a chalk or limestone country” (*Brit. Fl.*)—**D.** Goodleigh, near Barnstaple (Dr. Wavell); rocks at Babbicombe and near Torquay (Rev. A. Neck): *Fl. Dev.* Anchor woods, near Barnstaple; Watersmeet, near Lynmouth: *Rav.*—**C.** Not reported. *White Beam-tree.*

South limit in Devon, according to Watson (*Cyb. Brit.* i. 367.)

P. scandica (Bab.)—*Sorbus scandica* Fries.—Hilly woods.—**D.** In hedge-rows, near Roborough, about six miles from Plymouth: *Briggs* in *Journ. Bot.* iv. 289. Valley of the East Lyn, near Linton: *Bab.* in *Bot. Gaz.* iii. 35.

P. torminalis (Sm.)—*E. B.* 298.—“Woods and hedges chiefly in the South” (*Bab. Man.*)—**D.** I have a memorandum of an example collected many years since on a hedge at Townsend-hill, Plymouth; but the habitat has been invaded by the builder, so that I cannot now verify it. In a hedge at Wembury (*Phytol.* v. n.s. 369); Fancy wood (*Phytol.* iv. n.s. 383); Common wood: *Briggs.* Ilsing-

ton; Holne-chase (Rev. A. Neck): *Fl. Dev.* Clovelly: *Maw* in *Phytol.* 1853, p. 792.—**C.** Near Calstock: *Briggs* MS. Banks of Looe-pool: *Johns* in *Phytol.* 1847, p. 726. Trennick, Truro (H. S. Herb.) Hare-down, near Bodmin: *Jones's Botanical Tour.* *Wild Service-tree.*

Order XXVII. LYTHRACEÆ.

Lythrum Linn. Loosestrife.

L. Salicaria (L.)—*E.B.* 1061. —Ditch-banks and damp places.—**D.** Common. Weir-head, river Tamar. On the banks of the Exe and the Culm at their confluence, near Stoke-canon: *Jones's Bot. Tour.* Wembury!: *Hore.* Banks of Dart; Hempston lake: *Fl. Tot.*—**C.** Near Calstock. Banks of streams and marshes [about Falmouth], “common:” *Polytech.* 1856. St. Kevern and Covrack marsh: *Balkw.* MS. *Purple Loosestrife.*

L. Hyssopifolia (L.)—*E.B.* 292.—Damp places where water has stagnated, rare.—**D.** Recorded as found in this county by Mrs. Russell in *Phytol.* v. n.s. 81. Mr. H. C. Watson, from whom I received this information, says—“I fear that this was an error,—a young plant of *Linum angustifolium* mistaken for the *Lythrum.*”—**C.** Said to grow at Ludgvan, Penzance; but Mr. G. S. Gibson, who searched for it in August, 1846 (*vide Phytol.* ii. 679) could not find it.

South limit in Kent and the Isle of Wight? (*Cyb. Brit.* i. 383).

Peplis Linn. Water Purslane.

P. Portula (L.)—*E.B.* 1211. —Damp places.—**D.** Common. Near Ivybridge; banks of the Yealm!. Roborough down: *Briggs.* Peck pits at Lustleigh; Buckland-in-the-Moor; Widdecombe-in-the-Moor; Ilsington; Bovey Heathfield; Woodbury hill, &c.: *Fl. Dev.* Lundy island; Braunton burrows: *Rav.*—**C.** Chyangall

moor: *Gibs.* in *Phytol.* 1846, p. 677. Budock bottoms, &c.,
 “rather rare:” *Polytech.* 1856.

Order XXVIII. TAMARISCACEÆ.

Tamarix Linn. Tamarisk.

† *T. anglica* (Webb).—*T. gallica* Sm., *E.B.* 1318.—“South-west coast of England” (*Bab. Man.*)—**D.** Near Torquay, on the Paignton road, “probably planted:” *Rav.* Saunton sands: *Scriv.* in *Rav.*—**C.** St. Michael’s mount: *Brit. Fl.* Lizard*: *Hore* in *Phytol.* 1842, p. 162. Sea-coast, Pendennis, and St. Anthony: *Polytech.* 1856. St. Minver; Hayle: *Balkw.* (1864).

Mr. Watson regards this shrub as an alien. He says (*Cyb. Brit.* i. 385) that it is “not even a naturalized plant in England; since, as far as hitherto shown, it grows only in places where it has been planted. The original locality of St. Michael’s mount, Cornwall, has no semblance whatever of being a native habitat. The lilacs and laburnums of our gardens are more naturalized than is this *Tamarix*, for they do spring freely and spontaneously from seed, and thus would spread themselves over the land if not destroyed.”

Order XXIX. ONAGRACEÆ.

Epilobium Linn. Willow Herb.

E. angustifolium (L.)—*a. E. macrocarpum* (Steph.) *E. B.* 1947.—Damp shady places.—**D.** Near Chaddlewood, Plympton, by the side of the railroad: *Briggs* (1866).† Near Tiverton: *Warr.* and

* The Rev. J. P. Jones, when on his botanical tour through Devon and Cornwall, saw it near the Lizard, but it appeared to him to have been planted. He also observed it at Falmouth and on St. Michael’s mount, in which latter place it was growing in great abundance; but he felt “confident” that in neither of the places was there a “single specimen quite wild” (*Bot. Tour*, 2nd ed., pp. 28-9). Dr. Maton on the contrary believed it to be wild on the Mount.

† In his communication of the discovery of this plant to *Journ. Bot.* (iv. 289), Mr. Briggs remarks that it grows “close to a wood, away from houses,” * * * “but it could not have grown here before the line of railway was formed, about twenty years ago, as the hab. is below a ‘cutting.’”

Stew. in *Rav.* Kentisbury common: *Scriv.* ib.—**C.** Cardynham (H. S. Herb.): *Mrs. T. Grylls.* *Rose-bay.*

Not known to Mr. Watson as occurring South of Dorset (*Cyb. Brit.* i. 369).
“Rare in England” (*Brit. Fl.*)

E. hirsutum (L.)—*E.B.* 838.—Wet places by ditches and streams.—**D.** Frequent. About Plymouth, *e. g.* Keyham, Mutley, Crabtree!; Exminster. At Preston cliffs, near Paignton, *fl. alb.*: Park. in *Rav.*—**C.** Roadsides [Falmouth], but “not common;” St. Anthony, “very plentiful:” *Polytech.* 1856. *Great Willow Herb.*

E. parviflorum (Schreb.)—*E.B.* 795.—Damp places.—**D.** Frequent. Common about Plymouth; Cann quarry, banks of the Plym; Tavistock. Bickleigh vale!: *Hore.* Ilsington; bogs on Bovey Heathfield: *Fl. Dev.* Road to Anstice cove: *Park.* in *Rav.* About Ilfracombe: *Scriv.* ib.—**C.** Calstock; near Lostwithiel. Marshy ground and roadsides [Falmouth], “plentiful:” *Polytech.* 1856. *Small-flowered hairy Willow Herb.*

E. montanum (L.)—*E.B.* 1177.—Dry places and hedges.—**D.** Common. Manadon!, Saltram; Crabtree, Cann quarry, all near Plymouth; Tavistock; banks of river Teign. Watersmeet, Lynmouth: *Clark* in *Phytol.* 1852, p 742.—**C.** Between Torpoint and St. John’s; Calstock; between Looe and Polperro. Roadsides and waste places [Falmouth], “common;” also var. *fl. alb.* “not uncommon:” *Polytech.* 1856. *Broad smooth-leaved Willow Herb.*

E. lanceolatum (S. & M.)—*E.B.S.* 2935. —“South of England, rare” (*Bab. Man.*)—**D.** It grows in several places about Plymouth, but had been overlooked, or at least not recorded, until Mr. T. R. A. Briggs announced his finding it here in *Journ. Bot.* i. 377 (1863). In the MS. list with which that indefatigable botanist has furnished me, he says,—

“I discovered this species first at Crabtree, and have found it locally abundant in several places in the neighbourhood of Plymouth,—as about Cann and Rumble quarries, and at Tamerton Foliot; and it also grows at Lipson, Laira, Brixton, Catdown, Pomphlet, &c., and even in the town

of Plymouth; for I have found it in a lane near Torrington-place, only a gun-shot or two from where I write this, and also in a plot of ground attached to the Roman Catholic church, Cecil-street."

During a ramble with Mr. Briggs in 1864, we observed it in some additional spots near Plymouth, amongst others by the side of the South Devon railway near Lipson mill.—**C.** Near St. John's: *Briggs* MS. Near Saltash: *id.* in *Journ. Bot.* iii. 350.

A specimen from Cann quarry is in P. I. Herb.

E. roseum (Schreb.)—*E.B.* 693.—Damp places.—**D.** Beside the stream at Ilsington village; near Topsham: *Fl. Dev.* *Pale smooth-leaved Willow Herb.*

"An obscurely characterized species, which is frequently represented by specimens of *E. montanum* or *E. parviflorum*; and being thus little known to botanists, its localities must remain still less known, until some circumstance shall call more decided and careful attention thereto."—*Cyb. Brit.* i. 372.

E. tetragonum (L.)—Damp places.—**D.** Common. Cann quarry! (1863). By the side of the road between Plymouth and Milehouse, and plentifully at the latter place; at Crabtree; on limestone rubble near a quarry at Radford; by the side of the footpath between Plymouth and Laira bridge; also about three miles beyond the bridge on the Brixton road, and near the latter place: *Briggs* in *Journ. Bot.* iii. 350. I refrain from quoting the localities given by Mr. Ravenshaw, as, from his having bracketed them and placed a (?) before the species in his book, it would appear that he was in doubt as to their respective genuineness, and, from his subsequent remarks on the next species* (which has been regarded until lately as a variety merely of this) that he wished to imply that he suspected the habitats named were referrible to that plant.—**C.** Wear, near Millbrook, as a weed in a garden. Abundant near Torpoint: *Briggs* loc. cit. Road-sides [Falmouth],

* "This plant [*E. obscurum*], which has long been confounded with the foregoing [*E. tetragonum*] is the more frequent in the western counties."—*Rav.* p. 26.

growing with *E. montanum*, “not uncommon:” *Polytech.* 1856. *Square-stalked Willow Herb.*

E. obscurum (Schreb.)—*E. virgatum* Bab. — Wet places. — **D.** Common [near Plymouth]: *Briggs* in *Journ. Bot.* iii. 350. Ilfracombe: *Park.* in *Rav.*—**C.** Not uncommon [about Falmouth]: *Polytech.* 1856. The author (Mr. Bastian) says,—“This plant appears to be a hybrid between *E. montanum* and *E. tetragonum*.” Scilly islands: *Towns.* in *Journ. Bot.* ii. 111.

E. palustre (L.)—*E. B.* 346?—*E. ligulatum* (Baker) is a broad-leaved form of *E. palustre* (Bab. Man.)—Bogs and beside streams. — **D.** Frequent. Near Lethitor, Dartmoor: *Briggs* (1862). Roborough down: *id.* Bovey Heathfield; Haldon; Chudleigh; Ilington, &c.: *Fl. Dev.* Near Ilfracombe and Martinhoe common: *Scriv.* in *Rav.* Dartington; Hempston: *Fl. Tot.*—**C.** St. John’s!: *Hore.* Marshy places [about Falmouth], “not uncommon:” *Polytech.* 1856. *Narrow-leaved Marsh Willow Herb.*

Oenothera Linn. Evening Primrose.

[* *Æ. biennis* (L.)—*E. B.* 1534. — “Often an outcast from gardens” (*Bab. Man.*)—**D.** Thicket, Manadon hill,* near Plymouth (doubtless planted). Queen Anne’s battery, Plymouth: *Gould.* Woollacombe, North Devon: *Rev. J. M. Chanter* in *Rav.* Braunton burrows: *Rav.* in *Phytol.* vi. n.s. 358. Exmouth (probably an outcast): *Parf. MS.*]

“Alien. Introduced from America, and now to some degree established on the coasts, sandy wastes, and cultivated ground in this country.”—*Cyb. Brit.* i. 375.

[* *Æ. odorata* (Jacq.)—“An escape from cultivation” (*Bab. Man.*)—**D.** “Plymouth:” *Bab. Man.* I am not aware, however, of the situation in which this plant is to be found here, unless we have mistaken it for *Æ. biennis.*]

* It was many years since that I collected it here. There were only a few plants at that time, and it may have since disappeared.

Circæa Linn.

C. lutetiana (L.)—*E.B.* 1056.—Woods and hedge-banks. — **D.** ! Frequent. Very common about the neighbourhood of Plymouth, *e. g.* Manadon wood, Bickleigh vale, Saltram, &c.; Tavistock; near Lustleigh. — **C.** Between Calstock and Gunnislake; near Trematon castle; Penzance. Shady places [Falmouth], “plentiful:” *Polytech.* 1856. *Enchanter’s Nightshade.*

Order XXX. HALORAGACEÆ.

Myriophyllum Linn. Water Milfoil.

M. verticillatum (L.)—*E.B.* 218.—Ponds and ditches, rare in Britain.—**D.** Not recorded.—**C.** “o.” Chyanhall moor, near Penzance ✱ *Pasc.* in *Bot. Gaz.* ii. 39. Pencalenick, near Truro (H. S. Herb.): *Mr. J. V. Vivian.*

South limit in Dorset (*Cyb. Brit.* i. 377). In the author’s “Additional Notes,” however, in vol. iii. 428, we read,—“Mr. Pascoe has seen a dried specimen of this species, which was said to have been gathered in Cornwall.”

M. spicatum (L.)—*E.B.* 83.—Ponds and ditches.—**D.** Frequent. River Exe, in different places; mill-stream at Fingal bridge, near Moreton; river Bovey, at North Bovey: *Fl. Dev.*—**C.** Goonhilly (H. S. Herb.): *Johns.* Stream near Mainporth, and pond Glendurgan, “not common:” *Polytech.* 1856.

M. alterniflorum (DC.)—*E.B.S.* 2854.—Ponds and ditches.—**D.** Not recorded.—**C.** Chyanhall moor, near Penzance: *Curn.* in *Phytol.* 1844, p. 1144. Scilly: *Towns.* in *Journ. Bot.* ii. 111.

Hippuris Linn. Mare’s-tail.

H. vulgaris (L.)—*E.B.* 763.—In stagnant water and slow streams. — **D.** Dartmoor: *Peramb. Dart.* Side of the railway, near Tiverton junction: *Mr. G. W. Gissing* in *Rav.* — **C.** Marazion marsh: *Rev. Canon Rogers* in 1802 (auct. *Pasc.* in *Bot. Gaz.* ii. 39).

“Not a common species, although widely distributed. Apparently very scarce and local in the Peninsula.”—*Cyb. Brit.* i. 377.

Order XXXI. CUCURBITACEÆ.

Bryonia Linn. Red Bryony.

B. dioica (L.)—*E.B.* 439. — Hedges and thickets. — **D.** “o.” Reported to me by *Capt. M’Adam* in 1846 as found in hedges in this county; but I have never met with it, and am inclined to think *Tamus communis* (Black Bryony) which bears red berries was mistaken for it. Near Powderham: *N.B.G.* Parracombe: *N.D.H.*

Its occurrence in Devon is queried in *Cyb. Brit.*

Order XXXII. PORTULACEÆ.

Montia Linn. Blinks.

M. fontana (L.)—*E.B.* 1206. — *α. M. minor* (Gm.) — Watery places. — **D.** Common. Between Cann quarry and Bickleigh bridge, near Plymouth; Shaugh; Tavistock; foot of Ugborough beacon!. Braunton burrows: *Rav.* Bovey Heathfield and Forde bog: *Stew. ib.* — **C.** Common. Maker!, near Plymouth. Small streams, Trevethan lane, &c. [Falmouth], “common:” *Polytech.* 1856.

—— *β. M. rivularis* (Gm.)—In water.—**D.** Near Okehampton: *Stew. in Rav.*—**C.** St. Mary’s marshes, Scilly islands: *Towns. in Journ. Bot.* ii. 111.

Order XXXIII. PARONYCHIACEÆ.

Corrigiola Linn. Strapwort.

C. littoralis (L.)—*E.B.* 668.—Sandy shores.*—**D.** Slapton sands and near the Start point: *Bab. Man.* Staddon point: *Rav.* If Staddon point near Plymouth is meant, the occurrence of it there is unknown to me.—**C.** Helston: *Bab. Man.* Looe-pool, Helston (*H. S. Herb.*): *Miss Warren*; also *Gibs. in Phytol.* 1846, p. 681.

A specimen from Looe-pool (coll. *Dr. J. Jacob*) is in *P. I. Herb.*

* “In Britain confined to the coasts of Devon and Cornwall.”—*Bentham’s Brit. Fl.*

Herniaria Linn. Rupturewort.

H. glabra (L.)—*E.B.* 206.—Rare in Britain.—**D.** Not found in this county. — **C.** Cadgewith: *J.B.T.* (circa 1820); also *Hore* in *Phytol.* 1845, p. 236. Kynance cove (*H. S. Herb.*): *Mr. Sleeman* (Miss Warren's MS. list). Ruan Minor: *Bab. Man.* Caerthillian, West of the Lizard lights: *Benn.* in *Phytol.* 1851, p. 3. Falmouth: *J.B.T.*

A specimen from the Lizard (coll. *Dr. J. Jacob*) is in *P. I. Herb.*

Mr. Charles Bailey tells me that he found this plant in 1866 "common at the Lizard on the 'killas,'" but that it is "rarely met with on the serpentine."

H. ciliata (Bab.)—*E.B.S.* 2857.—One of our rarest British plants.—**D.** Not found in this county.—**C.** Lizard point: *Bab. Man.*; also *Hore* in *Phytol.* 1842, p. 163. Kynance (*H. S. Herb.*): *Mr. Sleeman* (Miss Warren's MS. list).

Illecebrum Linn. Knot-grass.

I. verticillatum (L.)—*E.B.* 895.—"Boggy ground in Devon and Cornwall" (*Bab. Man.*) The only district in Great Britain in which it is known to occur.—**D.** Dartmoor: *Per. Dart.* East side of Shute hill, near Axminster (*Rev. W. Buckland*); said by *Withering* not to be uncommon* in this county: *Fl. Dev.* Branton burrows: *Rav.* in *Phytol.* vi. n.s. 357.—**C.** Enys-moors (*H. S. Herb.*): *Miss Warren.* Chyanhall moor, near Penzance: *Curn.* in *Phytol.* 1844, p. 1143. "Found by *Mr. W. P. Cocks* near Bream-bay, and by *Miss Warren* at Mylor:" *Polytech.* 1856. Near Helston!: *Jac.* On a common between Land's-end and St. Just: *Briggs* MS. In old marl pits behind Madron workhouse: *Bail.* MS. Marazion marsh; Gorse-moor and Roche (between Redruth and Bodmin): *J.B.T.*

* It cannot be so, I think, at the present day, or we should have heard of its having been collected by some of our contemporaries. The only additional habitat to those of the elder botanists is that of the *Rev. T. F. Ravenshaw*, above quoted.

“ This pretty but rather insignificant little flower is abundant near the Land’s-end, and in most turfy bogs of the upland valleys of the district, spreading profusely on the damp ground. It is only found in Britain in Cornwall and West Devon.”—*B.H.P.*

[The following species under this Order have been transferred to *Caryophyllaceæ* in *Bab. Man.* 6th edition; but however more natural that position may be for them, I am under the necessity of introducing them here, where they stood in the 5th edition of the *Manual*, the arrangement of which was adopted in the First Part of this Catalogue].

Polycarpon *Linn.* All-seed.

P. tetraphyllum (L.)—*E.B.* 1031.—“ Coasts of the South-west of England, rare ” (*Bab. Man.*)—**D.** Abundant in a dry waste spot under a wall at King’s Tamerton, near Plymouth: *Briggs* (May, 1866). On some old walls at Lympstone (Rev. Mr. Newberry, and since by Miss Filmore): *Fl. Dev.* Teignmouth: *Mr. H. Roberts* in *Rav.* Exmouth; Dartmouth: *ib.* Kingsbridge: *Mr. Reen*, who several years since communicated this station to me. I did not see a specimen, and the habitat has not to my knowledge been corroborated by any later observer. — **C.** About Periwinkle (*sic*) [? Port Wrinkle, in Whitsand bay, near Craithole]: *Mr. Dingle* in *P. & D. Fl.* Newlyn, near Penzance: *Curn.* in *Phytol.* 1844, p. 1144.

Lepigonum *Fries.* Sand-spurry.

L. rubrum (Fr.)—*Arenaria rubra* *E.B.* 852. —Sandy and gravelly places.—**D.** Frequent. Rocks, West Hoe, Plymouth; Bovisand. Abbotsham, N. D.: *Maw* in *Phytol.* 1853, p. 791. Haldon; Bovey Heathfield; North Bovey; Ilsington, &c.: *Fl. Dev.* Paignton; Chagford; Ilfracombe: *Rav.*—**C.** Kingsand and Tregantle sands!, near Plymouth; near Marazion. Old hedge near Swan-pool, &c., “ not uncommon :” *Polytech.* 1856.

L. rupicola (Kindb.) *L. rupestre* (Kindb.) in *Bab. Man.* 5th ed. — Near the sea.—**D.** Staddon cliffs!, near Plymouth (1863). On low rocks by the side of the Tavy (tidal river), at Beerferris: *Briggs* in

Journ. Bot. iv. 288.—**C.** Near Cawsand (Sep., 1864). Falmouth; Cape Cornwall: *Briggs* loc. cit. Scilly islands: *Towns*, in *Journ. Bot.* ii. 111.

“This seems to be very common on rocks by the southern coasts of Devon and Cornwall.”—*Briggs* loc. cit.

L. salinum (Kindb.) *L. neglectum* (Kindb.) in *Bab. Man.* 5th ed.—Includes plants resembling the *L. medium* and *L. salinum* of Fries.—Near the sea.—**D.** Southcott marsh, near Bideford: *Maw* in *Phytol.* 1853, p. 787. Named *Spergularia media* by Mr. Maw. I presume its proper place is here. “On the soft slate at Ilfracombe; on Devonian limestone at Plymouth and Torquay; and I believe on the new red sandstone near Dawlish,* but in the last case I cannot vouch for the identity of the plant, having only seen it from the window of a railway carriage:” *Mr. F. J. A. Hort* in *Phytol.* 1848, p. 322. It cannot be wrong methinks to place Mr. Hort’s plant under this species, as he says *loc. cit.* that he takes it to be “the *Alsine rubra* var. *media* of Babington (*Lepigonum medium* of Fries).”—**C.** Kingsand. The writer thinks he is correct in inserting his plant here, but confesses that he is not quite *au fait* with the species of this genus as re-arranged by Professor Babington. Old-town marsh, Scilly islands: *Towns*, in *Journ. Bot.* ii. 111.

L. marinum (Wahl.)—*E.B.* 958?—Muddy salt marshes. — **D.** Keyham, near Devonport; Wembury. On the banks of the Torridge: *Maw* in *Phytol.* 1853, p. 787. Exmouth warren; Den at Teignmouth, and other similar situations on the sea-coast: *Fl. Dev.* Torquay; Ilfracombe: *Rav.* Dawlish: *J. B. T.* — **C.** Kingsand; between Torpoint and St. John’s. Plentiful on the sea-coast [about Falmouth]: *Polytech.* 1856.

— *β. hirsutum* (Gibs.)—“This differs from the above in the stems being wholly covered with glandular hairs.”—**C.** Newlyn

* Has been since collected at Dawlish by Mr. A. Henfrey.

cliff, near Penzance. *Vide* article on *Arenaria rubra*, *A. marina*, and *A. media* by Mr. Samuel Gibson in *Phytol.* 1843, p. 217 *et seq.*

Spergula Linn. Spurry.

S. arvensis (L.)—*E.B.* 1535.—Cultivated land.—**D.** Frequent : *Fl. Dev.* I do not seem, however, to have any localities for it amongst my notes. Shaugh-bridge !: *Hore* (1837). About Chudleigh and Teignbridge : *J. B. T.* — **C.** Near St. Mawes : *Balkw.* (June, 1867). Scilly islands : *Towns.* in *Journ. Bot.* ii. 111. Gravelly corn-fields [Falmouth], “very plentiful :” *Polytech.* 1856.

Scleranthus Linn. Knapwell.

S. annuus (L.)—*E.B.* 351.—Sandy fields.—**D.** Frequent. Near Chagford ! (1866). Cultivated ground on Dartmoor (1863) ; Egg-buckland down ; Roborough down : *Briggs.* About Chudleigh and Teignbridge : *J. B. T.* — **C.** Corn-field, Trewenn ; near Treverva, “not common :” *Polytech.* 1856. Bodmin !: *Hore.*

Order XXXIV. CRASSULACEÆ.

Tillæa Linn.

T. muscosa (L.)—*E.B.* 116.—“On barren sandy heaths in the South and East [of England]” (*Bab. Man.*)—**D.** Colwell quarry !, right bank of the Plym (1862 and 1865). Previously discovered there by Mr. T. R. A. Briggs,* who has since found it at Cann quarry, on the opposite bank of the Plym, as well as less plentifully by a footpath between that place and Plym-bridge, and very sparingly in one or two dry open spots in the wood above the quarry (*vide Journ. Bot.* iv. 289). “It is abundant, but very local” (*Briggs MS.*)

* The following notice of this plant from Mr. Briggs appeared in the *Phytologist* v. n.s. p. 226 :—“As I am not aware that the occurrence of *T. muscosa* in Devonshire has been hitherto recorded, it may interest some of your readers to hear that on the 13th May, 1861, I found this plant growing on slaty soil near an old quarry on Colwell estate, not far from the Plym, in the parish of Egg-buckland.”

Sedum Linn. Stonecrop.

S. Telephium (L.)—*E.B.* 1319.—Hedge-banks, waste ground, and thickets. — **D.** Egg-buckland; Maristow; near Tamerton. Salcombe: *Fl. Sid.* Near Brent: *Mr. Anderson* in *Fl. Dev.* Buckland-in-the-Moor; St. Marychurch: *Rev. A. Neck* *ib.* In the turnpike-road, near Chudleigh bridge; in a hedge near Canon-teign; in a lane near Crocombe bridge, leading to Hyner; in the road between Halshanger and Ashburton: *Fl. Dev.* Trentishoe; valley of East Lyn: *Rav.* Tiverton: *Mack.* *ib.* Near Lynmouth: *Clark* in *Phytol.* 1852, p. 742. Between Torrington and Fonthelsloch: *Maw* in *Phytol.* 1853, p. 792. — **C.** Between Antony passage and Trevollard, near Saltash; Logan rock (1864). Recorded in *Phytol.* 1844, p. 1144, by Mr. W. Curnow as growing on this rock. St. Teath (H. S. Herb.): *Mrs. T. Grylls.* Near Castle Treryn (Land's-end district): *J.B.T.* *Orpine.* *Live-long.*

Mr. Watson considers this species to be truly native on the South coast of England (*vide* *Cyb. Brit.* i. 397). Many situations, however, in which I have seen it are unsatisfactory, from their proximity to houses. Whether or not it was planted on the Logan rock, who can tell? Mr. Bentham in his *Brit. Fl.* (p. 168) says, "it has been so long cultivated in cottage gardens, and is so tenacious of life, that it is difficult to say how far it is really indigenous."

S. album (L.)—*E.B.* 1578.—Rocks and walls, not common in Britain.—**D.** "o." Dartmoor; Hillsborough, near Ilfracombe: *Rav.* I have never met with this species in either Devon or Cornwall, nor have any of my botanical companions or correspondents. *S. anglicum* is sometimes mistaken for it.—**C.** "Found in the neighbourhood [of Falmouth] by Mr. W. P. Cocks, rare:" *Polytech.* 1856.

"Perhaps truly indigenous in the Malvern hills and in Somersetshire. * * In other places [in Britain] where the species has been observed, it had probably been introduced from gardens."—*Bentham's Brit. Fl.*

It is placed by Mr. Watson in the alien category (*Cyb. Brit.* i. 399). In his "Additional Notes" (*ib.* iii. 434) he says, "the *Sedum* of Malvern rocks and of walls elsewhere, recorded under the name of *S. album* is the *S. tere-tifolium* of Haworth, according to Mr. Borrer in *Bot. Gaz.* ii. 94. *S. turgidum* is perhaps the commoner form in England, and from gardens only."

[Mr. Ravenshaw has included *S. dasyphyllum* L. in his list of Devonshire plants; but as he suspects that it might have been planted in the locality given, viz. Lypstone (coll. Rev. G. B. Warren), I feel justified in rejecting it. The plant is looked upon in *Cyb. Brit.* as an alien; and Mr. Bentham says (*Brit. Fl.* 168) that it is “in Britain only indicated in a few localities in southern England, with some doubt as to its being really indigenous.”]

S. anglicum (Huds.)—*E.B.* 171.—Exposed sandy and rocky places.—**D.** Common. It prevails in the granite districts and near the sea. Hoe and Catdown, Plymouth; Bickleigh; Tavistock. Anstice cove: *Lees* in *Phytol.* 1851, p. 238. Sharpham river wall; near Harberton; Hernaford: *Fl. Tot.* Linton: *Gibs.* in *Phytol.* 1846, p. 682. Bideford, &c., N. D.: *Maw* ib. 1853, p. 792. About Chudleigh and Teignbridge: *J.B.T. Ap.* Abundant on Dartmoor; Haldon; at Ilfracombe, and elsewhere on the North coast: *Rav.* Bovey Tracey: *Tor. Fl.*—**C.** Cawsand; Mount Edgcumbe, beyond the ornamental grounds; between Calstock and Gunnislake; near Talland. Walls and rocks, especially near the sea [Falmouth], “abundant:” *Polytech.* 1856. Between Millbrook and Craffthole: *J.B.T.* It is still found there. *English Stonecrop.*

It occurs in so many localities along the western coasts of England and Scotland, and often in such profusion, as to be one of the more common plants there. On the eastern coasts it ranks among the rare plants. In the inland counties it is scarcely found at all. It is pre-eminently a plant of western distribution; and in this respect it associates with the *Cotyledon Umbilicus* and *Pinguicula lusitanica*, plants remarkable for their western tendency.—Abridged from *Cyb. Brit.* i. 399.

S. acre (L.)—*E.B.* 839.—Dry places, walls and roofs of houses.—**D.** Common. Hoe, Catdown!, and elsewhere near the sea, Plymouth. Rocks at the border of Daddyhole-plain; Babbicombe down; Marychurch: *Tor. Fl.* Anstice cove: *Lees* in *Phytol.* 1851, p. 238. Walls in the road to Plymouth from Totnes; Mill-lane and Church-street, Totnes, “common:” *Fl. Tot.* Bideford and Northam: *Maw* in *Phytol.* 1853, p. 792.—**C.** Between Torpoint and St. John’s; Forder, near Trematon castle; near Saltash; Galant, between Fowey and Lostwithiel. Old wall near Erisey-terrace

[Falmouth], "plentiful:" *Polytech.* 1856. *Wall Pepper. Biting Stonecrop.*

[*S. sexangulare* (L.)—*E.B.* 1946.— Old walls : a doubtful native of Britain.—**D.** Road-side just above Starcross : *Rev. J. Jervis* in *Fl. Dev. Insidid Yellow Stonecrop.*]

S. reflexum (L.) — *E.B.* 695. — Walls, roofs, and rocks. — **D.** Laira embankment, near Plymouth! ; between Lophill and Milton ; Tavistock ; near Brixham ; near Puslinch. Sidbury : *Fl. Sid.* Totnes, Exeter, Chudleigh, &c. : *Fl. Dev.* Torquay : *Rav.* Larcombe quarry ; Totnes ; Bridgetown : *Fl. Tot.* Ilfracombe : *Scriv.* in *Rav.* Tiverton : *Mack.* ib. Westleigh, N. D. : *Maw* in *Phytol.* 1853, p. 792. Berry Narbor : *N.D.H.*—**C.** "o." "Many places on old walls, hardly native:" *Pasc.* in *Bot. Gaz.* ii. 39. Old wall near "chapel of ease" [Falmouth], "rare:" *Polytech.* 1856. *Crooked Yellow Stonecrop.*

"Not rare [about Plymouth], but almost always in doubtfully wild situations."—*Briggs* MS.

—— β . *S. albescens* (Haw.)—*S. glaucum* Sm., *E.B.* 2477 — Dry hills, rare as a British plant.—**D.** Between Torquay and Teignmouth : *Rav.* (auct. *Ed. Lees.*)

S. rupestre (L.?) — *E.B.* 170. — On limestone rocks. — **D.** At Babbicombe and St. Mary-church ; in a lane leading from Holkham to the sea, between Dawlish and Teignmouth (*Rev. W. Hincks*) : *Fl. Dev.* Borders of the East Lyn and West Lyn ; sea-beach at Lee abbey : *Clark* in *Phytologist*, 1852, p. 742. *St. Vincent's Rock Stonecrop.*

S. Forsterianum (Sm.)—*E.B.* 1802.—Damp rocks.—**D.** Anstice cove and Babbicombe : *Lees* in *Phytol.* 1851, p. 241. *Welsh Rock Stonecrop.*

By an error this has crept into Mr. Ravenshaw's list as occurring at Laira, near Plymouth, on the authority of a partial list of the flowering plants of that neighbourhood published several years since by the present writer in a local magazine. He however knows nothing of the plant, and can only

suppose that Mr. Ravenshaw must by a *lapsus calami* have written against it the Plymouth habitat for *S. reflexum*,—a supposition almost confirmed by the circumstance that he has omitted Plymouth from the list of places in which the last-mentioned species is found.

Sempervivum Linn. Houseleek.

[*S. tectorum* (L.)—*E.B.* 1320. — “Walls and roofs (planted)” (*Bab. Man.*) I do not think it is in all cases “planted,” having seen it in both counties in out-of-the-way nooks, which, if not always inaccessible, could offer no temptation to any one to take the trouble to plant it there.—**D.** Occasionally met with throughout the county. I have seen it in the neighbourhood of Plymouth, but can name no particular place. Roofs of houses and old walls [about Totnes]: *Fl. Tot.* Roofs of cottages at Cockington and Barton: *Tor. Fl.* Southcott Bacton: *Maw* in *Phytol.* 1853, p. 792. — **C.** About Millbrook, near Devonport; between Boscastle and Tintagel. On a house, Trevethan-lane [Falmouth], “probably placed there:” *Polytech.* 1856.]

Cotyledon Linn. Navelwort. Pennywort. Kidneywort.

C. Umbilicus (D.)—*E.B.* 325.—“Rocks and walls in the West” (*Bab. Man.*)—**D.** Common. In every old wall in the outskirts of Plymouth; Dartmoor; Tavistock. Teignmouth: *Jord.* in *Phytol.* 1843, p. 827. On walls and rocks about Torquay, Ilsham, and Marychurch: *Tor. Fl.* Anstice cove: *Lees* in *Phytol.* 1851, p. 241. Old walls [Totnes], “common:” *Fl. Tot.* Bideford, &c., N. D.: *Maw* in *Phytol.* 1853, p. 792. — **C.** Common. Between Torpoint and St. John’s; near Saltash; Looe. Penzance: *Gibs.* in *Phytol.* 1846, p. 679. Falmouth: *Mr. Daniel Pierson* in *Phytol.* 1842, p. 30. Walls and old thatched houses [Falmouth], “common:” *Polytech.* 1856. Trivial name in these parts, “*Penny pie.*”

A specimen from Weston-mills, near Plymouth, is in P. I. Herb.

Order XXXV. RIBESIACEÆ.

Ribes Linn. Gooseberry. Currants.

† *R. Grossularia* (L.)—*E. B.* 1292 and 2057.—Hedges and thickets, doubtfully native.—**D.** Near Rumble quarry on the Plym: *Jul.* (1853). Shiphay lanes; Chagford, in a lane between Gidleigh and Gidleigh common; Cliff-walks at Ilsham: *Tor. Fl.* Near Bideford: *Maw* in *Phytol.* 1853, p. 792. Hedges near Chudleigh, occasionally; hedges near Exeter (Rev. W. Hincks): *Fl. Dev.* Ebberley!, N.D.: *Miss Harrison*.—**C.** “o.” College wood, “rare, and perhaps not truly wild:” *Polytech.* 1856. *Rough Gooseberry.*

“Apparently indigenous in Hamilton woods, Scotland.”—*H.B.F.*

R. nigrum (L.)—*E. B.* 1291.—In damp and swampy places.—**D.** “o.” Banks of the Teign, near Chudleigh bridge, and of the Bovey, near North Bovey; Bovey Tracey: *Fl. Dev.* *Black Currant.*

“It is very doubtful whether it be truly indigenous [in England].”—*B.B.F.*

R. rubrum (L.)—*E. B.* 1289.—Woods.—**D.** Bagtor wood, Ilsington; banks of the river Culm (Rev. W. Hincks); Lizwell wood, Widdecombe-in-the-Moor (Rev. A. Neck); banks of the river at North Bovey: *Fl. Dev.* Banks of the Dart, near Folly park: *Han.* in *Nat.* i. 198. Great wood, on the Newton road; Berry Pomeroy wood: *Tor. Fl.*—**C.** “Woods in two localities:” *Pasc.* in *Bot. Gaz.* ii. 39. Banks of the river Camel (H. S. Herb.): *Mrs. T. Grylls.* *Red Currant.*

It is questionable if this shrub is a true native in the West of England.

Order XXXVI. SAXIFRAGACEÆ.

Saxifraga Linn. Saxifrage.

[*S. umbrosa* (L.)—*E. B.* 663.—A doubtful native.—**D.** In neglected ground, on the outskirts of Lady Rogers’s estate, Corn-

wood, near Ivybridge, apparently wild, but no doubt originally planted; Widey, near Plymouth (equally suspicious). "Well established at Clovelly*:" *Rav. London Pride. St. Patrick's Cabbage. None-so-pretty.*

S. stellaris (L.) — *E.B.* 167. — "Damp rocks on mountains" (*Bab. Man.*)—**C.** "o." Dr. Maton, in *Botanist's Guide*. See *N.B.G.* p. 8.

The above is all the information I can obtain from Mr. H. C. Watson respecting the occurrence of this plant in Cornwall. It will be observed that he has affixed to it his mark of suspicion in *C.B.S.* This, coupled with the fact that the species is an inhabitant of "mountains," leads me to believe that we shall search in vain for it in this district.

In *Cyb. Brit.* i. 408, Mr. Watson remarks,—"I know of no plant 'in the fissures of rocks, near Castle Treryn,' in Cornwall, which could be mistaken for this Saxifrage, unless it were the *Sedum Telephium*; and yet the alleged habitat is highly improbable, and not confirmed."

S. hypnoides (L.)—*E.B.* 454.—"Mountains" (*Bab. Man.*)—**D.** About 18 or 20 years since a patch of this plant grew in St. Andrew's church-yard, Plymouth. It has disappeared; and but for the alleged occurrence of the plant in other parts of the county, I should have scarcely considered this worth mentioning. Dartmoor: *Per. Dart.* (I have traversed a large portion of this tract of country, but never saw the plant.) Dunkeswell: *Warr. in Rav. Mossy Saxifrage.*

A specimen (coll. *Hore*)—marked "cultivated" is in P. I. Herb.

S. tridactylites (L.) — *E.B.* 501. — Walls, house-tops, and dry banks.—**D.** Frequent, prevailing in the South. Under the Citadel, and on many old walls in Plymouth and Devonport; at Lipson!,

* Mr. G. S. Gibson, in a notice of some localities of Devonshire and Cornish plants in *Phytol.* 1846, p. 681, says,—"The romantic little Clovelly, built as it is on the side of a precipitous hill, and surrounded by rocks and hills wooded to their base, might not be unlikely to produce some rarities, but all I noticed there was *Saxifraga umbrosa* growing in several wet spots among the trees in great profusion; whether or not it might have been originally planted I cannot tell, but there were no other cultivated plants around, neither did it bear any marks of having been placed there by the hand of man."

Compton, Weston mills, and other places in the neighbourhood of these towns. Coffinswell; Compton castle: *Rav.* Paignton: *Fl. Tot.* Cockington; near Ilsham; Marychurch: *Tor. Fl.* Chambercombe, near Ilfracombe: *Scriv. in Rav.* Between Bideford and Northam: *Maw in Phytol.* 1853, p. 792.—**C.** Frequent. Between Saltash and Antony passage; between Torpoint and St. John's; between Cremyll and Maker church. Old wall near Penryn, "rare:" *Polytech.* 1856. Old walls in many places: *Pasc. in Bot. Gaz.* ii. 39. *Rue-leaved Saxifrage.* *Rue Pride.*

Chrysosplenium *Linn.* Golden Saxifrage.

C. alternifolium (L.)—*E.B.* 54.—Boggy places.—**D.** "o." Banks of the Yeo: *N.B.G.*

The writer and his companions have searched extensively in the county for this species, but without success. Its congener is abundant everywhere. *Quære*—Is it still found in the above-mentioned habitat? Mr. Watson has expressed his doubts on the subject in *C.B.S.*

C. oppositifolium (L.)—*E.B.* 490.—Wet shady and boggy places.—**D.**! Common. In every damp hedge about Plymouth; Tavistock; between Meavy and Sheepstor. Barracks hill; rocks above Hood cottages: *Fl. Tot.*—**C.** Common. It is not worth while quoting localities.

Order XXXVII. UMBELLIFERÆ.

Hydrocotyle *Linn.* Marsh Penny-wort.

H. vulgaris (L.)—*E. B.* 751.—Bogs and marshy places.—**D.** Common. Bickleigh vale!; Shaugh; Tavistock; Cornwood; Roborough down; Dart-meet; banks of the Teign. Dartmoor; Lundy island: *Rav.* Forde bog, near Newton, and Goodrington marsh: *Park. ib.* Northam and Braunton burrows: *Maw in Phytol.* 1853, p. 788. In the vicinity of Chudleigh and Teign-bridge: *J.B.T. Ap.* — **C.** Borders of Dosmare pool (1859). Near

Liskeard; St. Mawes; Rosenithon: *Balkw.* (1867). About Falmouth, "abundant:" *Polytech.* 1856. Scilly islands: *Towns.* in *Journ. Bot.* ii. 111.

***Sanicula* Linn. Sanicle.**

S. europæa (L.)—*E.B.* 98.—Woods and thickets.—**D.** Common. Saltram, Manadon wood, between Plym-bridge and Cann quarry, Plympton!, and other places in the neighbourhood of Plymouth, plentiful. Hedges, Dartington copse; barracks road [Totnes]: *Fl. Tot.* Wood near Bishopstowe: *Tor. Fl.* About Chudleigh and Teignbridge: *J.B.T.Ap.*—**C.** Burleigh-hill farm, near Saltash; near Lostwithiel. College and Trefusis woods, "plentiful:" *Polytech.* 1856. "Not uncommon" [in the county]: *Pasc.* in *Bot. Gaz.* ii. 39.

[*Astrantia major* L. said to be found at Stoadley, Devon,—but which plant it appears (*vide* foot-note *Rav.* 29) is really *A. minor* and not British,—must be dismissed as possessing no title to a place among the wild flowers of this county.]

***Eryngium* Linn. Eryngo.**

E. maritimum (L.)—*E.B.* 718.—Sandy sea-shores.—**D.** Frequent. A little South of Bovisand pier: *P. & D. Fl.* I have seen it here. Teignmouth; Dawlish; Slapton sands; Sidmouth; Northam burrows!, and near Appledore (Dr. Wavell): *Fl. Dev.* Braunton burrows: *Rav.* Mr. Jordan observed it at Teignmouth in 1843 (*vide* *Phytol.* of that year, p. 827). Beach at Goodrington: *Fl. Tot.* Paignton: *Tor. Fl.*—**C.** Whitsand bay, West of Lugger's cave; near Marazion (1864). Previously recorded by Mr. G. S. Gibson as growing in the last-mentioned place (*Phytol.* 1846, p. 677). N. Perran (H. S. Herb.): *Miss W.* Swan-pool, "very rare:" *Polytech.* 1856. *Sea Holly. Sea Holme. Sea Hulver.*

E. campestre (L.)—*E.B.* 57.—"On waste ground, very rare [in Britain]" (*Bab. Man.*) "It is now only known near Plymouth; on the ballast hills of the Tyne; and near Waterford, in Ireland" (*B.B.F.*)—**D.** Cremyll-point, now more commonly called Devil's-

point!, Stonehouse, near Plymouth, or (as the habitat is described in *Fl. Dev. auct. Mr. Yonge*), "eastern point of the entrance to Hamoaze."*—**C.** Said to have been found on the shore of Mount's-bay, near Penzance; but not met with there by Rev. J. P. Jones so far back as 1820.† *Field Eryngo. Levant Sea Holly. Hundred-headed Thistle.*

It is mentioned in *J.B.T.* (2nd ed. p. 40) that George Anderson, Esq., of West Ham, who accompanied the Rev. J. P. Jones on several excursions, found *E. campestre* on some old walls near the Tavy; but the author adds,— "I strongly suspect it had escaped from a garden. Our stay was too short at Tavistock to speak decidedly on the subject."

The following notice in *Cyb. Brit.* iii. 438 of additional localities in Britain should not be omitted:—"In 1847-8 Mr. Thomas Clark and Mr. F. J. A. Hort found this plant in some plenty in the neighbourhood of Weston in Somerset. And Mr. Francis Brent communicated specimens to the Botanical Society of London, gathered on the banks of the Taff, near Cardiff, Glamorganshire, in October, 1848. The former confirms the species to the province of Peninsula; while the latter habitat adds that of South Wales. Whether or not the plant should be deemed a denizen in those two counties, I [*Wats.*] am myself not able to say."

* The only known station in Devon for this interesting plant, and here (restricted as it now is to the very brink of the cliffs) its extinction seems imminent. According to Jones and Kingston, it was formerly found in other places in this neighbourhood. They give the following habitats (*Fl. Dev.* p. 47):—"Saltash ferry, Plymouth (Ray).¹ Sir Francis Drake and Mr. Hudson found this plant as you ascend the rock from Crimble passage, near Mount Edgecumbe (MS. Tour.) Walls [?] of Plymouth garrison (Rev. Mr. Tozer)."

† In *J.B.T.* it is said that Dr. Penneck (a naturalist, of Penzance) had never been able to find the plant, and that he suspected the habitat was destroyed. This gentleman had in his possession a large herbarium formed by two herborists of the neighbourhood. Mr. Jones examined this collection, but could not find the plant.

¹ It is a botanical tradition that Devil's point was Ray's station. That it was so considered by Mr. Banks is clear, from his saying in *P. & D. Fl.* (after adducing this habitat only) that the plant "flourishes at this time on the identical spot where our indefatigable countryman Ray said it grew." Sir William Hooker remarks also, in his note on this plant, that it was "found in Ray's time, at Devil's-point, Stonehouse, near Plymouth." May it not, then, be presumed that the authors of *Fl. Dev.* through some misconception named Saltash ferry as Ray's habitat? Mr. Jones himself would appear to have been in uncertainty about the locality; for, in his *Tour* (published a few years before the *Fl. Dev.*), he says,— "At Plymouth we determined on a tour through Cornwall; and having crossed the Hamoaze were landed near Mount Edgecumbe. Leaving the park on our left, we ascended a hill, and soon after reached the shore. It was at this place that Ray found *Eryngium campestre*. Our search for this rare plant, though diligent, was unsuccessful: I suspect the habitat is destroyed." The "shore" here alluded to was, it may be inferred, some part on the borders of Millbrook lake; for Mr. Jones just afterwards speaks of passing through that village. Now Saltash ferry is four or five miles distant from the spot indicated. Can this discrepancy be reconciled?

Apium Linn. Celery. Smallage.

A. graveolens (L.)—*E.B.* 1210.—Marshes and ditches, especially near the sea.—**D.** Frequent. Laira and Long-bridge, near Plymouth; Wembury; near Colebrook, Plympton. Topsham marshes; Lympstone; Hackney marshes, near Kingsteignton; banks of the Dart, near Totnes; Kingskerswell, near the church; near Torquay (Rev. A. Neck): *Fl. Dev.* Bridgetown marshes: *Fl. Tot.* Behind Torre abbey; banks of the Dart, near Totnes: *Tor. Fl.* Braunton: *Rav.*—**C.** Calstock; near Lostwithiel. Penzance, &c.: *Bail.* MS. Damp places near the sea [Falmouth], “plentiful:” *Polytech.* 1856.

“Not rare [in the vicinity of Plymouth] near salt-water inlets and tidal rivers.”—*Briggs* MS.

Petroselinum Hoffm.

* *P. sativum* (Hoffm.)—*E.B.S.* 2793.—Rocks and old walls.—**D.** “Perfectly established on rocks at Ilfracombe:” *Rav.* (It must be, I think, through an oversight that in the same book “Plymbridge and Deadlake near Plymouth” are given as stations for this species. The next used to be found there.) Quite naturalized on a rocky bank by the side of the Plymouth and Yealmpton road, near the turning to Elburton village: *Briggs* MS.—**C.** Old garden ground, Pendennis, &c.: *Polytech.* 1856. *Parsley.*

Can we look at this plant as anything but an escape from cultivation?

“On some parts of the southern coasts, * * * as those of Devon, it might fairly be considered a naturalized plant.”—*Cyb. Brit.* i. 430.

P. segetum (Koch).—*Sison* Sm., *E.B.*, 228.—Damp calcareous fields, hedges, and near the sea.—**D.** Frequent. A few years since it grew in Deadlake-lane, in the outskirts of Plymouth: *Gould.* Now I fear extirpated. Near Puslinch (1863). Between Lipson and Laira (*Phytol.* v. n.s. 369); near Elburton; Crabtree: *Briggs.* Chudleigh; Ashburton; Ilsington; Lympstone: *Fl. Dev.* Near Braunton: *Scriv.* in *Rav.*—**C.** Near Torpoint: *Briggs* MS.

Corn-fields [Falmouth], "but not common:" *Polytech.* 1856. Also found about Falmouth by Miss Warren (*auct. Pasc. in Bot. Gaz.* ii. 39).

A specimen (coll. *Hore*) is in P. I. Herb., but not marked whether from D. or C.

Trinia Hoffm. Honewort.

T. vulgaris (DC.)—*Pimpinella dioica* Sm., *E.B.* 1209.—Dry limestone hills, rare.—**D.** Branscombe: *Warr. in Rav.* Berry-head: *Hore* in *Phytol.* 1842, p. 162; also *Flow. and Park. in Rav.* (Mr. Flower informed me, when on a visit to Plymouth a few years since, that he had found it near Brixham. Berry-head, as just mentioned, on his authority partly, is no doubt the exact locality). Torquay: *Parf.* ib.

This species is considered a true native, but is very local.—Another of its synonyms is *Trinia glaberrima* Hoffm.

Helosciadium Koch.

H. nodiflorum (Koch).—*Sium* Sm., *E.B.* 639.—Banks of ditches and brooks. — **D.** Common. Tamerton!; Cornwood. In the vicinity of Chudleigh and Teignbridge: *J.B.T. Ap.* Wet meadows, near Torre abbey: *Tor. Fl.*—**C.** Between Torpoint and St. John's. Streams and wet places [about Falmouth], "abundant:" *Polytech.* 1856.

— *β. H. repens* (Koch).—*E.B.* 1431.—In similar situations. — **D.** Swamps* on Bovey Heathfield: *Fl. Dev.* Near Torquay: *Rav.* Buckham's marsh; ditch, near Goodrington; Bridgetown marsh: *Fl. Tot.*—**C.** Budock bottoms, "rare:" *Polytech.* 1856.

H. inundatum (Koch).—*Sium* Sm., *E.B.* 227. — **D.** Bogs and wet situations, occasionally. The Lee, Slapton sands

* " 'Coal-pits,' Bovey Heathfield," says Mr. Jones in the Appendix to his *Bot. Tour*.

(1859). Bovey Heathfield; Broadclyst heath: *Fl. Dev.* Paignton marsh; Marychurch: *Tor. Fl.* — **C.** Lizard!: *Hore.* Growing with *Illecebrum verticillatum* in old marl-pits behind Madron work-house: *Bail.* (1866). Near Porthcurnow; on a common between Land's-end and St. Just: *Briggs.* Wendron (H. S. Herb.): *Johns.* Scilly islands: *Towns.* in *Journ. Bot.* ii. 111.

Sison Linn. Stonewort.

S. Amomum (L.)—*E.B.* 954.—Hedges and dampish places on a calcareous soil. — **D.** Frequent. Near the Camel's-head inn, Keyham, Devonport (1848); Crabtree (1863); banks of r. Tamar. Road between Plymouth and Yealmpton, abundant; between Crabtree and Plympton St. Mary church (*Phytol.* v. n.s. 369); between Plympton and Brixton, &c.: *Briggs.* "Common everywhere [about Torquay]:" *Tor. Fl.* Buckfastleigh!: *Hore.* Chudleigh; Ilsington; Ashburton; Topsham; Marychurch [near Torquay], &c.: *Fl. Dev.* Newport-hill; Landkey; about Exeter: *Rav.* Near Ilfracombe: *Scriv.* ib. Woods, hedges, roadsides [about Totnes]: *Fl. Tot.*—**C.** Near Par (Fowey): *Pasc.* in *Phytol.* 1847, p. 942. Cardynham (H. S. Herb.): *Mrs. T. Grylls.* *Hedge Bastard Stone-Parsley.*

Ægopodium Linn. Gout-weed.

Æ. Podagraria (L.)—*E.B.* 940.—Damp places. — **D.** Waste place, Dock-yard!, Devonport: *Bank.* (1853). "Not common about Plymouth, and when found generally near houses:" *Briggs* MS. Hedges at Lympstone, Moreton, and N. Bovey; Woodland churchyard; about Totnes: *Fl. Dev.* Exeter: *Parf.* in *Rav.* Bideford churchyard: *Maw* in *Phytol.* 1853, p. 792. — **C.** Marlborough plantation and Glendurgan: *Polytech.* 1856. *Common Gout-weed. Bishop-weed.*

Mr. Bentham says it is "common in Britain, but chiefly about houses and gardens, and therefore probably introduced."—*B. B. F.* 192.

Carum Linn.

[*C. Carui* (L.)—*E.B.* 1503.—“ Meadows and pastures:” (*Bab. Man.*)—**D.** One plant on a rubble heap at Millbay docks, Plymouth (1862). I mention this merely to show how freely the plant grows, and hence how soon it might become established, if undisturbed. Naturalized (?) about towns: *Bartl.* MS. notes *loc. cit.*—**C.** “o.” Marked in Mr. Pascoe’s list for Cornwall as seen by himself in the county, doubtfully wild: *Wats.* MS. *Caraway*]

“Occurs in many parts of Britain; if not truly indigenous, at any rate well naturalized, having been long cultivated for its aromatic carpels.”—*B. B. F.*

C. verticillatum (Koch). — *Sium* Sm., *E.B.* 395. — Damp and hilly pastures, rare in England.—**D.** “o.” Near Moreton: *N.B.G.*

The haunts of this species are in Wales, Ireland, and the West of Scotland. Mr. Watson says (*Cyb. Brit.* i. 435) that “in its area this plant is peculiarly western; and yet it differs from other species referred to the Atlantic type, by not occurring in the Peninsula; for the alleged locality, near Moreton, in Devonshire, on the authority of Mr. Weston, requires verification.”

Bunium Linn. Pig-nut. Earth-nut.

B. flexuosum (With.)—*E.B.* 988.—Sandy and gravelly pastures, woods, banks, and hedges. — **D.** Common. Saltram, Bovisand, Leigham,—all near Plymouth; Bickleigh; near Tamerton. Near Devonport!: *Hore.* About Chudleigh and Teignbridge: *J.B.T. Ap.* About Totnes: *Fl. Tot.* About Torquay, &c.: *Tor. Fl.* Capstone hill, Exeter; Ilfracombe: *Rav.* — **C.** Between Trematon castle and Antony passage (1866); between Torpoint and St. John’s; near Lancellos. Hedges and heathy ground [about Falmouth], “common:” *Polytech.* 1856. Scilly islands, “one specimen:” *Towns.* in *Journ. Bot.* ii. 112.

Pimpinella Linn. Burnet-Saxifrage.

P. magna (L.)—*E.B.* 408. — Shady hills, hedge-banks. — **D.**

Frequent. Abundant about Plymouth, "being in some places," as Mr. Briggs remarks (MS.), "one of the commonest of the *Umbelliferæ*;" between Colebrook and Shaugh; Plympton. Hedges in the road between Plymouth and Totnes, as far as the eighth mile-stone (Sir F. Drake and Mr. Hudson): *Fl. Dev.*—**C.** Mount Edgcumbe; Cawsand.

"The profusion of this species in many places near Plymouth seems worthy of notice. Orchards and moist hedge-banks in Egg-buckland parish, and elsewhere within five miles of Plymouth, North and East, are so full of it that literally cartloads might be collected in July and August" (*Briggs in Journ. Bot.* iv. 289).—It likes a chalky or limestone soil: hence doubtless its abundance here. I am surprised at its not being mentioned in Stewart's *Torquay Flora*. Is it really absent from that neighbourhood?

In *Cyb. Brit.* i. 437 its South limit was stated to be in Devon. The Cornish habitats above quoted are quite on the borders of the county. I have no information as to the prevalence or otherwise of the plant in Cornwall.

P. Saxifraga (L.)—*E.B.* 407.—Dry pastures, rubble heaps, and waysides. — **D.** Frequent. Catdown quarries, Plymouth; limestone quarry by Chelson meadow, and Mount Batten, near Plymouth. Near Roborough (*quondam* Jump); Moretonhampstead: *Briggs MS.* Torquay; Marychurch, &c.: *Tor. Fl.* Littlehempston: *Fl. Tot.* About Chudleigh and Teignbridge: *J.B.T. Ap.* Buckfastleigh!: *Hore.* — **C.** Calstock. Very plentiful in rocky and gravelly districts around Budock, Mabe, &c: *Polytech.* 1856.

Sium *Linn.* Water-parsnep.

S. latifolium (L.) — *E.B.* 204. — Ditches and rivers, rare in Britain. — **D.** "o." — **C.** In a ditch near the Priory, Bodmin: *Mr. J. Ward* (auct. *Pasc.* in *Bot. Gaz.* ii. 39). Mr. Pascoe has not himself seen the plant in Cornwall. *Broad-leaved Water Parsnep.*

S. angustifolium (L.)—*E.B.* 139.—Ditches.—**D.** Tothill-lane, Plymouth. Banks of the Dart, near Totnes: *Fl. Dev.* Marshy meadow near Torre abbey, not far from the high-road; meadow behind Forde house, Newton: *Tor. Fl.*—**C.** Gwyllyn-vase, "rather rare:" *Polytech.* 1856. Mr. Pascoe is also an authority for the occurrence

of this species in Cornwall (*Cyb. Brit.* iii. 441). *Narrow-leaved Water Parsnep.*

Bupleurum Linn. Hare's-ear.

B. tenuissimum (L.).—*E.B.* 478.—Chiefly in pastures near the sea.—**D.** Torquay! : *Hore* (July 12, 1837).

This species is not mentioned in either of the local Floras as occurring in Devon. The authority of the Rev. W. S. Hore is however sufficient, unless he has inadvertently given the wrong habitat to the specimen in P. I. Herb.

B. aristatum (Bartl.).—*B. Odontites* Sm., *E.B.* 2468 (not Linn.).—**D.** Only in the neighbourhood of Torquay. The Flag-staff hill, Torquay!, and about the cliffs at Anstice cove: *Miss Carr* (1852). Mound by Daddyhole plain, overlooking the quarry; sometimes on Park-hill, near the stone seat; Ilsham and Babbicombe downs: *Tor. Fl.* Marble rocks about Torquay (Dr. Beeke and Rev. A. Neck): *Fl. Dev.* In turf on all the limestone hills around Torbay: *Bartl. MS.* notes *loc. cit.*

This is one of our rarest plants. It is very small, from 1 to 2 or 3 inches high. Eastbourne in Sussex and the Channel Islands are the only places besides Torquay where it is known to grow.

Œnanthe Linn. Water-Dropwort.

Œ. fistulosa (L.) — *E. B.* 363. — By ponds and ditches. — **D.** Chudleigh; Ilsington; Powderham marshes: *Fl. Dev.* Ilfracombe: *Scriv. in Rav.* Exminster marsh: *Tor. Fl.* — **C.** Scilly islands: *Towns. in Journ. Bot.* ii. 112.

In *Cyb. Brit.* Devon was stated to be the South limit of this plant. As, however, it has been discovered in the Scilly islands, we shall no doubt have it reported from intermediate stations.

Œ. pimpinelloïdes (L.).—*E.B.S.* 2991.—Moist meadows. "Southern counties" (*Bab. Man.*)—**D.** Hoe, Plymouth (*circa* 1849). Contrary to its habit, it grew here on a comparatively dry bank. I have missed it for several years, the few plants there were having been carried off by some rapacious collector. *Proh flagitium!* I

find amongst my notes a memorandum (but with a ?) of having seen the plant at Bovisand and near Brixham (on the road to Berry-head). It might be searched for in these places. Meadow on the banks of the Dart: *Fl. Tot.* (This station belongs perhaps rather to *Æ. Lachenalii*.) Preston, near Paignton: *Park. in Rav.* Salt-marsh, between Bideford and Instow: *Flow. in Rav.*

I have the authority of Prof. Babington (to whom I sent specimens) for considering the Plymouth Hoe plant the true *Æ. pimpinelloïdes* Linn., not Sm. nor Hooker. That gentleman says in a letter to me (June 11, 1849) concerning the present plant,—“The question of this being the *Ænanthe pimpinelloïdes* has been discussed fully in several articles in the *Annals of Nat. His.* and other places. It is universally so considered on the continent.”—Mr. H. C. Watson was also of opinion that the Plymouth Hoe plant was the true *Æ. pimpinelloïdes*.*—I find, on reference to my botanical notes, that Mr. Charles Harper first directed my attention to this plant in 1847, at which time there were several roots; but in 1852 I could find only one.

Æ. Lachenalii (Gmel.)—*Æ. pimpinelloïdes* Sm., *E.B.* 347. — Marshes.—**D.** Apparently not rare in marshes by salt-water inlets: *Briggs MS.* Courtland lodge, near Exmouth; Lympstone; near the Exe (Mr. Jacob): *Fl. Dev.* Estuary of the Taw, below Barnstaple: *N. B. G.* Braunton burrows: *Stew. in Rav.* Paignton (Mr. Earle); Exminster: *Tor. Fl.*—**C.** St. John's!, near Torpoint (H. S. Herb.): *Johns.* (The specimen in P. I. Herb. was collected by Rev. W. S. Hore.) Mr. H. C. Watson informs me that he has a specimen in his herbarium from some part of Cornwall. I believe Mr. Briggs's estimate quoted under D. refers equally to C.

Æ. silaifolia (Bieb.?)—*Æ. media* Reichen.?—*E.B.* 348.—Scarcely *Æ. silaifolia* (Bieb.), not *Æ. peucedanifolia* (Poll.)—In freshwater marshes.—**D.** Topsham: *Parf. in Rav.*

Æ. crocata (L.)—*E.B.* 2313.—Wet places.—**D.** Common. Manadon wood; between Hooe (Plymstock) and Wembury; Shaugh; Tavistock. Torquay and Marychurch; Chudleigh; Moreton: *Tor.*

* In his “Additional Notes” (*Cyb. Brit.* iii. 442) Mr. Watson adds the Peninsula to the area of this species “on faith of specimens from Mr. F. H. Goulding.” These specimens were from the Hoe.

Fl. Marsh at Goodrington; Willow-plot, near Totnes weir: *Fl. Tot.* Exeter; Ilsington: *Fl. Dev.*—**C.** Trevol!, near Torpoint; by a stream of water, Tregantle sands, Whitsand bay; Antony passage; near Polperro. Rivers and ditches [Falmouth], “abundant:” *Polytech.* 1856. Penzance: *Gibs.* in *Phytol.* 1846, p. 678.

Æ. *Phellandrium* (Lam.) — *Phellandrium aquaticum* L., *E.B.* 684.—In the water of ditches and ponds.—**D.** In the Appendix to *J.B.T.* it is entered in the list of plants growing wild in the vicinity of Chudleigh, and in various parts of the adjoining hundred of Teignbridge. Included in *Fl. Dev.* and in Mr. Ravenshaw’s list of Devonshire plants, but no particular localities are mentioned in either work. In *Fl. Tot.* it is recorded as growing in ditches on the banks of the Dart. It would be desirable to have its occurrence there confirmed.—**C.** Not recorded for this county. *Horsebane.*

Æthusa Linn. Fool’s Parsley.

Æ. *Cynapium* (L.)—*E.B.* 1192.—A weed in cultivated land.—**D.** Common. Weston-mill wood; near Wembury; near Tamerton; Blackstone; near Colebrook; Tavistock. In the vicinity of Chudleigh and Teignbridge: *J. B. T. Ap.* Buckfastleigh!: *Hore.* Common in the neighbourhood of Torquay: *Tor. Fl.* In fields and by walls [about Totnes]: *Fl. Tot.*—**C.** Penzance (1864). Pendennis and St. Anthony, “not common:” *Polytech.* 1856.

Fœniculum Hoffm. Fennel.

F. officinale (All.)—*Meum* Sm., *E.B.* 1208.—Rocks, walls, and rough waste ground, particularly near the sea.—**D.** Catdown quarries! and Laira, Plymouth; near Tamerton; on the roadside between Galmpton and Brixham. Paignton and Goodrington cliffs: *Fl. Tot.* Cliffs above Meadfoot, and banks by the side of the Paignton road: *Tor. Fl.* Chudleigh rock, abundant; cliffs at Topsham; hedges near Sidmouth, Dawlish, and Teignmouth;

Knighton Beaumont, near Ingsdon ; Livermead sands, near Torquay (Rev. A. Neck) ; in the new Turnpike-road, near Torre abbey ; rocks at Ilfracombe (Polwhele) : *Fl. Dev.* Bideford, &c., N. D. : *Maw* in *Phytol.* 1853, p. 792. Exeter : *Atw.* ib. 1097. — **C.** Between Torpoint and Wilcove ; Tideford, near St. Germans ; Rame ; Cremyll, Maker ; between Trematon and Antony passage ; between Talland and Polperro. Mainporth, Pendennis, and St. Just, “doubtfully wild :” *Polytech.* 1856. Not uncommon on Western-green, Penzance (introduced or escaped from gardens) : *B.H.P.* Near Porthcurnow : *Briggs* MS.

I entertain no doubt as to this plant being indigenous in South Devon and East Cornwall. It is not thought to be truly native in all places in Britain where it occurs. Mr. Bentham casts a doubt on its title to this position, by saying “it may be *even* indigenous [the *Italics* are mine] on some points of the coasts of England and Ireland.”

Silaua Besser. Sulphur-wort. Pepper-Saxifrage.

S. pratensis (Bess.)—*Cnidium Silaua* Sm., *E.B.* 2142. — Damp meadows and pastures. — **D.** Frequent. Chudleigh ; between Exmouth and Lypstone : *Fl. Dev.* Babbicombe-road, beneath the wall opposite to the Anstice-cove lane ; Barton : *Tor. Fl.*

Meum Tourn. Bald-money.*

M. athamanticum (Jacq.) — *E. B.* 2249. — “Dry mountainous pastures” (*Bab. Man.*)—**D.** “Near Yealmpton, road-side :” *Bartl.* MS. notes *loc. cit.*

Quære.—An accidental escape from cultivation. There are no grounds for supposing it even naturalized here, much less native. I have, however, thought Mr. Bartlett’s note worthy of preservation.

Crithmum Linn. Samphire.

C. maritimum (L.)—*E.B.* 819.—On rocky sea-coasts.—**D.** “Along the cliffs, both of the northern and southern coasts, abundant”

* “Bald, or Bald-money, is a corruption of *Balder*, the *Apollo* of the northern nations ; to whom this plant was dedicated.”—*H.B.F.*

(*Fl. Dev.*) Rocks under the Hoe and Citadel, Plymouth; Staddon cliffs, near Plymouth; near Wembury. Cliffs at Paignton and Goodrington: *Fl. Tot.* Rocks by the sea at Babbicombe, and around Torbay generally; Dawlish: *Tor. Fl.* Near Torquay!: *Ward* in *Phytol.* 1842, p. 20. Cliffs, Teignmouth: *Jord.* ib. 1843, p. 827. Lynmouth: *Clark* ib. 1852, p. 743. Braunton burrows: *Maw* ib. 1853, p. 792. Lundy island; Upcombe, &c.: *Fl. Dev.*—**C.** Plentiful on the cliffs in Whitsand bay!; between Talland and Polperro. Rocks on the coast [about Falmouth], “plentiful:” *Polytech.* 1856. Logan-stone; St. Ives, &c.: *Gibs.* in *Phytol.* 1846, p. 677. Land’s-end: *Bail.* MS.

Angelica *Linn.*

A. sylvestris (L.)—*E.B.* 1128.—Wet places.—**D.** Frequent. Manadon wood and Saltram, near Plymouth; Plympton St. Mary churchyard; Tavistock. Torquay; Sidmouth; Ilfracombe: *Rav.* Anstice-cove lane, near the stile leading to Kent’s cavern: *Tor. Fl.* About Chudleigh and Teignbridge: *J.B.T. Ap.*—**C.** Penzance. Streams and damp places [Falmouth and neighbourhood], “not uncommon:” *Polytech.* 1856.

Pastinaca *Linn.* Parsnep.

P. sativa (L.)—*E.B.* 556.—Hedgebanks on a calcareous soil.—**D.** Catdown quarries (limestone), and Laira embankment, Plymouth. In the latter place in profusion. Plentiful generally on the limestone about Plymouth, and undoubtedly indigenous. Ilfracombe: *Rav.* Bideford: *Maw* in *Phytol.* 1853, p. 792. From the statistics I possess, this species appears to be considerably more abundant about Plymouth than in any other part of Devon. Its presence in the county is not even indicated in *Fl. Dev.*, and it is not mentioned in either *Fl. Tot.* or *Tor. Fl.*—**C.** “o.” Embankment near the sea, Pendennis, “escaped from the old garden-ground.” Scilly islands: *Towns.* in *Journ. Bot.* ii. 112. The garden parsnep is derived from this plant.

Heracleum Linn. Cow Parsnep.

H. Sphondylium (L.)—*E.B.* 939.—Hedge-banks.—**D.** Common. Abundant about Plymouth; Weston mills, near Devonport; near Wembury; between Colebrook and Shaugh; Tavistock. About Chudleigh and Teignbridge: *J.B.T. Ap.* Hedges and borders of fields near Totnes weir: *Fl. Tot.* Grows most abundantly on the Rock-walk, Torquay: *Tor. Fl.*—**C.** Maker, near the church; Harewood, near Calstock; between Lancellos and Polruan. Hedges and waste places [about Falmouth and adjoining parishes], “common:” *Polytech.* 1856. *Hog-weed.*

β. angustifolium.—**D.** Near Exmouth: *Fl. Dev.*

Daucus Linn. Carrot.

D. Carota (L.)—*E.B.* 1174.—Pastures,—**D.**! Common. At Mount Gold, West Hoe, and under the Citadel, Plymouth; Tavistock; near Wembury; near Brixham. About Chudleigh and Teignbridge: *J. B. T. Ap.* Daddyhole-plain; Warberry-hill; Marychurch, &c.: *Tor. Fl.* About Totnes, in fields and hedges: *Fl. Tot.*—**C.** Between Millbrook and Tregantle; near Penzance. Hedges and borders of fields [Falmouth], “common:” *Polytech.* 1856.

D. gummifer (Lam.)—*D. maritimus* With. (not Lam.), *E.B.* 2560.—“Sea-coasts in the South-west, rare” (*Bab. Man.*)—**D.** “Along the Southern coast, frequent” (*Fl. Dev.*) Near Wembury; Bovisand. Teignmouth; Ilfracombe: *Rav.* Anstice cove: *Lees* in *Phytol.* 1851, p. 241. Cliffs at Meadfoot and Daddyhole-plain: *Tor. Fl.*—**C.** Tregantle, Whitsand bay. Sea-coast [Falmouth], “common:” *Polytech.* 1856. Land’s-end: *Curn.* in *Phytol.* 1844, p. 1143. Cadgewith; Zennar*: *J.B.T.*

* “The late Rev. T. Thompson, of Penzance (from whose description Dr. Withering was induced to make this plant a distant species from *Daucus Carota*) obtained his specimens from the rocks at Zennar.”—*J.B.T.*

I have often found great difficulty in deciding between this and the preceding species, and am strongly inclined to regard it as only a variety. Although I am not as a rule fond of "lumping" species, my experience and observation coincide with Mr. Bentham's statement that "in many sea-side localities a regular passage from *D. maritimus* to the common form [*D. Carota*] may be readily traced."

Torilis Adans. Hedge Parsley.

T. Anthriscus (Gaert.)—*E.B.* 987. — Hedges and banks. — **D.** Common. Bickleigh; between Milehouse and the third milestone on the new Saltash road from Plymouth. About Chudleigh and Teignbridge: *J.B.T. Ap.* Buckfastleigh!: *Hore.* About Totnes: *Fl. Tot.* Waldon-hill; Hope's-nose; and common in hedges, &c. [about Torquay]: *Tor. Fl.*—**C.** Hedges [about Falmouth], "plentiful:" *Polytech.* 1856.

T. infesta (Spr.)—*T. helvetica* Gm., *E.B.* 1314. — Fields. — **D.** Cultivated fields near Torquay, &c.: *Tor. Fl.* Tillage fields at Ilsington: *Fl. Dev.* Sidbury: *Rav.*

T. nodosa (Gaert.)—*E.B.* 199. — Banks and dry places. — **D.** Frequent in the county. Common about Plymouth, *e. g.* West Hoe, under the Citadel, road to Milehouse, Staddon cliffs, &c.; near Wembury; near Brixham!. About Chudleigh and Teignbridge: *J.B.T. Ap.* Near Berry castle, *Fl. Tot. Sup.* Meadfoot cliffs; Marychurch: *Tor. Fl.*—**C.**! Looe. Corn-fields and waste places [Falmouth], "not uncommon:" *Polytech.* 1856. Treen: *Bail.* MS.

Scandix Linn. Shepherd's Needle.

S. Pecten-Veneris (L.)—*E.B.* 1397. — Fields. — **D.** Common. Frequent about Plymouth, *e. g.* Staddon heights, Plymstock, between Hooe and Wembury, &c. About Chudleigh and Teignbridge: *J.B.T. Ap.* About Torquay: *Tor. Fl.* About Totnes: *Fl. Tot.*—**C.** Fields between Torpoint and Antony-lodge; fields

near Tregantle sands, Whitsand bay; between Lancellos and Polruan. Corn fields [about Falmouth], "common:" *Polytech.* 1856.

A specimen (col. *Rev. W. S. Hore*) is in P. I. Herb., county not mentioned.

***Anthriscus Hoffm.* Chervil.**

A. sylvestris (Hoffm.) — *Chærophylllum* Sm., *E.B.* 752. — Hedges and banks.—**D.** Frequent. Common in hedges about Plymouth, *e. g.* Townsend-hill, Mount Gold, Tothill!, &c.; near Colebrook. About Chudleigh and Teignbridge: *J.B.T. Ap.* Totnes: *Fl. Tot.* Torquay; Marychurch: *Tor. Fl.* Topsham; Manaton; banks of the Tavy, &c.: *Fl. Dev.*—**C.** Kingsand and Cawsand; Torpoint; near Saltash; Penzance. Falmouth, "abundant:" *Polytech.* 1856. *Wild Chervil.*

[*A. Cerefolium* (Hoffm.)—*Chærophylllum sativum* Sm., *E.B.* 1268. —Waste ground, probably an escape from cultivation.—**D.** Countess Weir, "wild?": *Warr. in Rav.* Old road between Bideford and Barnstaple: *Maw in Phytol.* 1853, p. 793. *Garden Chervil.*]

A. vulgaris (Pers.)—*E.B.* 818.—Waste places.—**D.** "Common" (*Fl. Dev.*) Occasionally about Plymouth; Tavistock. Dry banks and roadsides [about Totnes]: *Fl. Tot.*—**C.** Near Cawsand!; Saltash; Calstock. Helston: *Johns.* Near Newquay: *auct. Pasc.* in *Bot. Gaz.* ii. 39. *Common Beaked Parsley.*

In Mr. T. R. A. Briggs's "Notes respecting some Plymouth Plants" (*Journ. Bot.* v. 310), he says of this one,—“So rare about Plymouth that I have only seen it in one locality,—near Tamerton Foliot. There it grows on a hedgebank by the footpath to Blackstone. Plentiful there in May, 1867.”

Chærophylllum Linn.

C. temulum (L.)—*Myrrhis temulenta* Sm., *E.B.* 1521.—Hedgebanks.—**D.** "Common" (*Fl. Dev.*) Near Milehouse, Plymouth (1852). Rock-walk, Marychurch-road, &c., Torquay: *Tor. Fl.* About Totnes: *Fl. Tot.*—**C.** Near Cawsand (1851). Hedges [about Falmouth], "rather plentiful:" *Polytech.* 1856.

Myrrhis Scop. Sweet Cicely.

M. odorata (Scop.)—*E.B.* 697.—Pastures in hilly districts.—**D.** Manaton: *Warr. in Rav.* “A single plant by the Dart, near Buckland-in-the-Moor, June 7, 1866:” *Briggs in Journ. Bot.* iv. 289.

Conium Linn. Hemlock.

C. maculatum (L.)—*E.B.* 1191.—Highly poisonous. Hedgebanks and waste places.—**D.** Frequent. Plympton; near Blackstone; Lidford; between Hooe and Wembury; in the churchyard at Portlemouth, near Salcombe. St. Budeaux: *Briggs.* About Torquay and Marychurch; Torre-abbey meadow: *Tor. Fl.* About Totnes: *Fl. Tot.*—**C.** At Cremyll, and on the road to Maker; Looe; Penzance; between St. Germans and Tideford. Between Polbathick and Hessenford: *Balkw.* (1867). Waste places [Falmouth,] “plentiful:” *Polytech.* 1856. Mr. Briggs has more recently observed it in the last-mentioned locality.

Physospermum Casson.

P. cornubiense (DC.)—Woods and coppices. “Devon and Cornwall, rare” (*Bab. Man.*)—**D.** Near New-bridge on the Tamar: *Hore.** Waytown, near Barnstaple: *Phytol.* ii. n.s. 414.—**C.** Harewood, near Calstock (1863). Clether wood, on the Tamar: *Bank.* in *Nat.* iii. 207. “Outskirts of Steppe’s wood, one mile and a half from Bodmin! :” *Gibs.* in *Phytol.* 1846, p. 684. The Rev. J. P. Jones found it in 1820 (*vide* *Tour*, p. 37) “growing very abundantly two miles North-west of Bodmin, on Hare-down, half a mile above Dunmere river.”

* It had been reported, for some time before Mr. J. Banker visited the spot, that the Rev. W. S. Hore’s habitat on the Devonshire side of the Tamar had been destroyed. Mr. Banker saw, however, at least one plant there. This was in 1853. It would be interesting to hear that it still grew in its old station.

Smyrniurn *Linn.* Alexanders.

S. Olusatrum (L.)—*E.B.* 230.—Waste ground, rocks, and near ruins.—**D.** Common. Frequent about Plymouth, *e.g.* rocks under the Hoe and Citadel, Lipson mills, Crabtree. Stoke, Devonport!: *Jac.* Ivybridge: *Jul.* Near Torquay: *Ward* in *Phytol.* 1842, p. 20. Totnes; Littlehempston: *Fl. Tot.* Near Dawlish; between Torre abbey and Livermead; Ashburton; cliffs at Lympstone; Chudleigh rock: *Fl. Dev.* Exmouth common: *Parf.* MS. Rock-walk, Torquay; Marychurch-road; Paignton-road, &c.: *Tor. Fl.* Lantern-hill, Ilfracombe; Barnstaple: *Rav.*—**C.** Antony passage; Logan rock (1864). Waste ground [about Falmouth], “plentiful:” *Polytech.* 1856. About Penzance: *B.H.P.*

Although suspicion attaches to many of the spots in which this plant is found in other counties, there can be no doubt I think of its being a true native here, especially on our cliffs, where it grows freely.

(*To be continued.*)

ERRATA.

Vol. II. Part i. (1865-6).—Page 53. *Dele* Severgan as a station for *Silene nutans*; and hence omit Cornwall from the area of this species. It is *S. anglica* which grows at the place mentioned.

Vol. II. Part ii. (1866-7).—Page 119, line 1. For “Mr. George Harper” read “Mr. Charles Harper.”

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